

SEPTEMBER

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

Whole No. 86

Vol. II. No. 34.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

Subscription received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until payment is received. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an order for the next.

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ORATION

Delivered at the Democratic Republican Celebration of the sixty-second anniversary of the Independence of the United States, in the City of New York, 4th July, 1893.

By EDWIN FORREST, Esq.

(CONCLUDED.)

We are apt, in political applications, to ground simplicity with barbarism; but there is the simplicity of intelligence and refinement, as well as the simplicity of ignorance and brutality. Simplicity is the end, it is the origin, of social effort; it is the goal, as well as the starting post, on the course of nations. Who that reads the lessons of history, or surveys the actual condition of mankind, with thoughtful eyes, does not perceive that, in religion and morals, in science and art, in taste, fashion, manners, every thing, simplicity and true refinement go forward hand in hand. As civilization advances, the gorgeous rites of idolatrous faith, performed with pompous ceremonial before altars smoking with incense, of human victims, are succeeded by a simple and refined worship of a sublimed deity. The dogmas of an arrogant philosophy, full of crude and contradictory assumptions, are followed by the harmonious theories of inductive reason. The grotesque and cumbersome forms of architecture, uttering with barbaric pomp and gold, give place to the structures of a simple and superior taste. Literature strips off her tawdryappings and superfluous ornament, and reflecting the quiet conceits of cloistered rhetoricians, and their elaborate contortions of phrase, speaks to the heart in words that breathe the sweet simplicity of nature. Simplicity is indeed the last achievement in the career of man. It is the ultimate lesson to be acquired before he can reach that state of immortal equality and brotherhood, which is inspiring precepts of democratic philosophy, not less than the sublime ethics of the Christian faith, teach us to hope may yet include, with an unsullied page, the crime-annals of our race.

To the genius of Bacon the world is indebted for emancipating philosophy from the shackles of the schoolman, and placing her securely on the firm basis of ascertained elementary truth, thence to soar the loftiest flights on the unfailing pinions of induction and analogy. To the genius of Jefferson—to the comprehensive reach and fervid patriotism of his mind—we owe a more momentous obligation. What Bacon did for natural science, Jefferson did for political morals, that important branch of ethics which directly affects the happiness of all mankind. He snatched the art of government from the hands that had enveloped it in opium and mysteries, that it might be made an instrument to oppress the many for the advantage of the few. He stripped it of the jargon by which the human mind had been deluded into blind veneration for kings, and proclaimed in words of eloquent truth, those eternal self-evident first principles of justice and reason, on which alone the fabric of Government should be reared. He taught those "truths of power in words immortal" you have this day heard; words which bear the spirit of great deeds; words which have sounded the death-ding of tyranny to the remotest corners of the earth; words which have roused a sense of right, a hatred of oppression, an intense yearning for democratic liberty, in a myriad of human hearts; and which reverberating through time, thunder through the sky, will, in the distance far away,

Waken the slumbering ages. To Jefferson belongs, exclusively and ever, the high renown of having framed the glorious charter of American liberty. His memory the benedictions of this and succeeding times are due for reducing the story of freedom to its simplest elements, and in a few lucid and unanswerable propositions, establishing a ground-work on which may securely raise a lasting superstructure of national greatness and prosperity. Our fathers, in the august assemblage of solemn and momentous principles he set, with scarce an alteration—with the slightest degree of verbal construction—published that exposition of human

rights to the world, as their Declaration of American Independence; pledging to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in support of the tenets it proclaimed. This was the grandest, the most important experiment, ever undertaken in the history of man. But they that entered upon it were not afraid of new experiments, if founded on the immutable principles of right, and approved by the sober convictions of reason. There were not wanting then, indeed, as there are not wanting now, pale counselors to fear, who would have withheld them from the course they pursuing, because it tended in a direction hitherto untrod. But they were not to be deterred by the shadowy doubts and timid suggestions of craven spirits, content to be lashed for ever round the same circle of miserable expedients, perpetually trying anew the exploded shifts which had always proved lamentably inadequate before. To such men, the very name of experiment is a sound of horror. It is a spell which conjured up gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire. They seem not to know that all that is valuable in life—that the acquisitions of learning, the discoveries of science, and the refinements of art—are the result of experiment. It was experiment that bestowed on CADMUS those keys of knowledge with which we unlock the treasure-houses of immortal mind. It was experiment that taught BACON the utility of the Grecian philosophy, and led him to that heaven-scalding method of investigation and analysis, on which science has safely climbed to the proud eminence where now she sits dispensing her blessings on mankind. It was experiment that lifted NEWTON above the clouds and darkness of this visible diurnal sphere enabling him to explore the sublime mechanism of the stars and weigh the planets in their eternal rounds. It was experiment that nerve the hand of FRANKLIN to snatch the thunder from the armory of heaven. It was experiment that gave this hemisphere to the world. It was EXPERIMENT that gave this continent FREEDOM.

Let us not be afraid, then, to try experiments, merely because they are new, nor lavish upon aged error the generation due only to truth. Let us not be afraid to follow reason, however far she may diverge from the beaten path of opinion. All the inventions which embellish life, all the discoveries which enlarge the field of human happiness, are but various results of the bold experimental exercise of that distinguished attribute of man. It was the exercise of reason that taught our sires those simple elements of freedom on which they founded their stupendous structure of empire. The result is now before mankind, not in the embryo form of doubtful experiment; not as the mere theory of visionary statesmen, or the mad project of hot-brained rebels; it is before them in the beautiful maturity of established fact, attested by sixty-two years of national experience, and witnessed throughout its progress by an admiring world! Where does the sun, in all his compass, shed his beams on a country, freer, better, happier than this? Where does he behold more diffused prosperity, more active industry, more social harmony, more abiding faith, hope and charity? Where are the foundations of private right more stable, or the limits of public order more inviolately observed? Where does labor go to the toil with an alacritous step, or an erect brow, effulgent with the heart-reflected light of conscious independence? Where does agriculture drive his team afield with a more cheery spirit, in the certain assurance that the harvest is his own? Where does commerce launch more boldly her bark upon the deep, aware that she has to strive not with the tyranny of the elements, and not with the more appalling tyranny of man?

True it is, that a passing cloud has occasionally flocked the serene brightness of our horizon, and cast a momentary shadow on the earth; and there are a sort of boding political soothsayers, who, with malignant alacrity of evil augury, magnify each transient speck into a fearful harbinger of desolating tempests. But an empire, rock-founded as our own, on the adamantine basis of truth and universal equity, mocks the vain predictions, and vainer aspirations, of those who either fear or wish its fall. What the eager passions of men have sometimes broken through the restraints of order, and heady tumult, with precipitate hand, has seized the sword and scales of justice? Did not the voice of reason instantly hush the clamorous shout of riot and basty anger, abashed at his own intemperate act, restore the ravished emblems, and bow with deference before the recovered dignity of the law?

But how pitiful—how worse than pitiful, the wretched aim of those, who gloat over these rare and transient embellishments of tumultuous rage as supplying an argument against the adequacy and benign effects of Democratic Government! Have these revilers of the principle of liberty read the lessons taught by the history of the past; or have they considered the forceful admonitions with which the present state of the other

empires of the world is fraught? If the mild spirit of equal laws, which derive their sanction immediately from those whom they affect, cannot wholly subdue the stormy passions of man, will they explain what better form of political institutions has accomplished that result?

Methinks they turn, and with ready gesture point to the monarchy from which this young Republic sprung. I cast my eyes towards her with no unkind glance. I reverence England—with all her faults, I reverence the mother of my country, and the great exemplar of the world in arts, in arms, in science, literature, and song. I reverence her for the principles of civil liberty which she has scattered, "like flower seeds by the far winds sown" over the whole surface of the globe. I reverence her for that she was the parent of HAMPTON and Sidney, of Bacon and Newton, of Milton and Shakspeare. Yes! though she drove our fathers from her shores with the accursed scourge of political and religious persecution, and though, like an unnatural parent she battled with her children when they asserted the unalienable prerogatives of humanity and nature, I reverence England. But let not my eyes be turned to where she sits in the swollen pride of aristocratic grandeur for an example of that system of polity which can wholly restrain the outbreaks of popular frenzy. Behold what fires are those which flash across her borders, and wrap them in the red and fumid wreath of conflagration! They are kindled by the riotous and incendiary sons of agriculture, who, pushed by want to the extreme verge of endurance, are now excited to madness at the sight of art introducing her contrivances to render their labor superfluous, and snatch the scant crust from their famishing mouths. But hark! in another quarter the hoarse roar of many voices is ascending, mingled with the crash of massive bodies, falling in shattered fragments to the earth. The tumult proceeds from the pale operatives of the manufacturing, turning at last and rending the hands that degraded human nature to the drudgery of brute, without affording it even the respite and nurture which brutes enjoy. And mark again, from yonder seaport come the sounds of sudden fray. A press gang, with the myrmidons of power at their backs, are in fierce conflict with the populace. The latter contend desperately for they are contending for the inestimable right of personal freedom. But see the guards in blood-red livery, (a color for their sanguinary trade,) hasten forward to the field of action, and restore peace and order at the bayonet's point. These are some of the scenes which a cursory glance over England describes.

The tremendous means of awing man which a despotism exercises, may repress for a while the outward manifestations of human passion; but the mischief works not less surely that it works concealed; and at last, gathering strength superior to the resistance, it bursts with an explosion the more terrific for the delay. The dams and embankments of arbitrary power may, for a while, compel the stream of society to flow in a direction contrary to that of nature; but wider is the havoc of the deluge, when the flood sweeps away its bounds, and gushes in wild torrents over the land. Happy, then, that country, whose simple polity places no restraint on opinion, which, freely expressing itself in the constituted modes, continually conforms the institutions to the public will, and thus prevents all occasion and excuse for violent disruption and change. Compare the annals of this confederacy with those of any other nation, and the beneficent influence of Democratic liberty in this respect, as in all others will plainly appear.

Can the political skeptic cast his eyes over this vast empire—can he look on the broad, bright face, and sturdy form of popular freedom, and not find all his fine-woven web of speculative doubts of man's capacity for self-government melt like breath into the wind? It is but three score years since our national birthday dawned upon the earth. Look now abroad upon this populous land. Is this the continent, now resonant with the many-mingled hum of active life, yesterday presented but the scattered smoke of a few colonial settlements, curling here and there from dense foliage of a cheerless, boundless, trackless wilderness! Whence is derived the strange activity which has wrought this change—so vast, so sudden, it almost makes the wildest tales of magic credible? Whence, but from the inspiring influence of equal Democratic liberty?

Yes, in the desert there is built a home for freedom. Genius is made strong to rear the monuments of man beneath the dome of a new heaven: Myriads assemble there, Whom the proud lords of man, in rage or fear, Drive from their wasted homes.

No need of standing armies here, "the hired bravos that defend a tyrant's throne," to protect the people in the secure enjoyment of their rights. No need of complicated guards and checks to keep the even balance of the law. No need of a partitioned and unnatural union between things sacred and profane, to force the unwilling consciences of men to worship God with rites their

souls reject. Here at last is discovered the grand political truth, that in the simplicity of government consists the strength and majesty of the people; that as the contrivances of the state increase in complexity, those whom they affect are degraded and made wretched; and that when the institutions of society shall conform to the beautiful simplicity of nature, which does nothing in vain, then will man have attained the utmost limit of human felicity. In the progress of that great Democratic experiment, the origin of which we are met this day to celebrate, let us keep constantly in mind, that the sole end of government, consistent with the unalienable equality of human rights, and the greatest diffusion of happiness, is the mere protection of men from mutual aggression, leaving them otherwise in unlimited freedom, to follow their own pursuits, express their own opinions, and practice their own faith.

The day is past forever when religion could have feared the consequences of freedom. In what other land do so many heaven-pointing spires attest the devotional habits of the people. In what other land is the altar more faithfully served, or its fires kept burning with a steadier lustre? Yet the temples in which we worship are not founded on the violated rights of conscience, but erected by willing hands; the power, is but the spontaneous homage of our hearts; and religion, viewing the prodigious concourse of her voluntary followers, has reason to bless the auspicious influence of Democratic liberty and universal toleration. She has reason to exclaim, in the divine language of Milton, "though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do not injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to mislead her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple! For who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter? Her confuting is the best and surest suppressing." The soundness of this glorious text of religious liberty has now been approved to the world by the incontestable evidence of our national experience. Since it is one of those "columns of true majesty" on which our political fabric stands, let bigotry and intolerance turn their lowering eyes to our bright example, and learn the happy, thrice happy consequences, both to politics and religion, from placing an insuperable bar to that incestuous union, from which, in other lands, such a direful brood of error's monstrous shapes have sprung.

Not less auspicious would be the result, if, adhering closely to the avowed purposes and duties of Democratic government, we should preserve an equal distance between politics and trade, confining the one to the mere protection of men in the unfriended enjoyment of their equal rights, and leaving the other to be regulated by enterprise and competition, according to those natural principles of economic wisdom which will be ever found more just and efficient than the imperfect and arbitrary restraints of legislation. But above all, let us be careful, by no political interference with the pursuits of industry and improvement, to violate that grand maxim of equality on which, as on its corner stone, the fabric of Democratic freedom rests. That we should frown indignantly on the first motion of an attempt to sunder one portion of the Union from another, but with deeper solicitude, and more sedulous and constant care, should we guard against a blow being aimed, no matter how light, or by what specious pretext defended, against that great elementary principle of liberty, which once shaken, the whole structure will topple to the ground. Beware, therefore, of connecting Government as a partner or co-operator with the affairs of trade, lest the selfish and rapacious spirit of trade should prove stronger than the spirit of liberty, and the peculiar advantage of the votaries of traffic should be regarded more than the general and equal good of the votaries of freedom.

Yet deem me not governed by a narrow sentiment of hostility to traffic. On the contrary, I am its friend, I regard it in all its legitimate influences as a benefactor of mankind. I regard it as the cultivator of amity between the distant portions of the globe, knitting together by a constant interchange of kindly offices in a thousand ties of interest and affection. I regard it as showing men their mutual dependence on each other, and cherishing a feeling of brotherhood for the whole human race. It explores every desert of the earth, and traverses every ocean, rescuing its continents and islands from the long night of ignorance and barbarism, and bringing them within the blessed light of the day-star of religion and civilization. The fervor of equinoctial heat cannot relax, nor the accumulated horrors of polar winter chill, its hardy and elastic spirit of enterprise. It breaks through the sordid barriers which, without its aid, would confine each being to his own narrow spot of earth, and makes the inhabitant of the most ungenial climate a commender of the world, bountifully supplying him with its various productions, and opening to him all its magazines of science, literature, and art. These are the achievements of traffic under the influence of its own simple and salutary laws.

But once violate the great principle of equality, once invest it with political immunities, and, from a benefactor, it becomes an oppressor of mankind, perverting the true end of government, statching its advantages with a greedy and monopolizing hand, and leaving its burdens to fall with augmented weight on other necks. Beware, then, of bestowing under any name, or for any purpose, exclusive privileges on any portion of the people; for it is the nature of power to enlarge itself by continual aggression, and like the snow-ball, which, by its own motion, becomes an avalanche, and buries the hamlet in ruins, it may fall, ere we dream of danger, and crush us with its weight.

If, in any respect, the great experiment which America has been trying before the world has failed to accomplish the true end of Government—"the greatest good of the greatest number"—it is only where she herself has proved recreant to the fundamental article of her creed. If we have not prospered to the greatest possible extent compatible with the condition of humanity, it is because we have sometimes deviated, in practice from the sublime maxim, "that all men are created free and equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." If in no instance we have transgressed this axiom of Democratic liberty, how it is that one man may freely perform what it is a crime for another to attempt? By what principle, accordant with equal rights, are the penal interdictions of the law thrown across my path, to shut me from a direction, which another may pursue without fear or hindrance? Why are a few decorated with the insignia of chartered privileges, and armed in artificial intangibility, while the many stand undistinguished in the plain exterior of the natural man, with no forged contrivance of the law to shield them from the "shocks that flesh is heir to"? Are these things consistent with the doctrine which teaches that equal protection is the sole true end of Government? That its blessings, like the "gentle dews of heaven," should fall equally on the heads of all?

It is one of the admirable incidents of Democracy, that it tends, with a constant influence, to equalize the external condition of man. Perfect equality, indeed, is not within the reach of human effort.

"Order is heaven's first law, and this confest,
Some are and must be greater than the rest;
More rich, more wise."

Strength must ever have an advantage over weakness; sagacity over simplicity, wisdom over ignorance. This is according to the ordination of nature, and no institutions of man can repeal the decree. But the inequality of society is greater than the inequality of nature; because it has violated the first principle of justice, which nature herself has inscribed on the heart—the equality, not of physical or intellectual condition, but of moral rights. Let us hasten to retrace our steps, wherein we have strayed from this golden rule of Democratic Government. This only is wanting to complete the measure of our national felicity.

There is no room to fear that persuasion to this effect, though urged with all the power of logic, and all the captivating arts of rhetoric, by lips more eloquent than those which address you now, will lead too suddenly to change. Great changes in social institutions, even acknowledged errors, cannot be instantly accomplished, without endangering those boundaries of private right which ought to be held inviolate and sacred. Hence it happily arises, that the human mind entertains a strong reluctance to violent transitions, not only where the end is doubtful, but where it is clear as the light of day, and beautiful as the face of truth; and it is only when the ills of society amount to tyrannous impositions, that this aversion yields to a more powerful incentive of conduct. Then leaps the sword of revolution from its scabbard, and a passage to reformation is hewn out through blood. But how blest is our condition, that such a resort can never be needed. "Peace on earth, and good will among men," are the natural fruits of our political system. The gentle weapon of suffrage is adequate for all the purposes of freedom. From the armory of opinion we issue forth, to combat mail more impenetrable than ever, and strike warriors on the field of secondary strife. Our panoply is of surest proof, for it is supplied by reason. Armed with the ballot, a better implement of warfare than sword of the "firebrook's temper," we fight, relying with steadfast faith on the intelligence and virtue of the majority to decide the victory on the side of truth. And should error for a while carry the field, by his stratagems, his opponents, though defeated, are not destroyed; they rally again to the conflict, animated with the strong assurance of the ultimate prevalence of right.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

What bounds can the vision of the human mind desecry to the spread of American greatness, if we but firmly adhere to those first

principles of government which have already been shown in the infancy of national existence, to vie with the proudest of the century-matured states of Europe? The old world is encumbered with the diseases of political security, and cramped by the long worn fetters of tyrannical habit. But the empire of the west is a bloom and freshness of being. Its heart is unscathed by the prejudices of "damned custom," its intellect unclouded by the soporifics of ages. From its borders, kissed by the waves of the Atlantic, to

"The continuous words
Where roils the Oregon, and heeds no sound
Save his own dashing—"

from the inland oceans of the north to the sparkling surface of the tropical sea, rippled by breezes laden with the perfumes of eternal summer, our vast theatre of national achievement extends. What a course is here for the grand race of Democratic liberty! Within these limits a hundred millions of fellow beings may find ample room, and verge enough to spread themselves and grow up to their natural emicence. With a salubrious climate to nourish them with food; with the press—that grand embalmers, not of the worthless integuments of morality, but of the off-spring of immortal mind—to diffuse its vivifying and ennobling influences over them; with those admirable results of inventive genius to knit them together, by which space is deprived of its power to bar the progress of improvement and dissipate the current of social amity; with a political faith which acknowledges, as its fundamental maxim, the golden rule of Christian ethics, "do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and the constant agency of character which, in the open encounter, what bound can be placed on the greatness of American greatness?—What a course is here for the grand race of Democratic liberty! Within these limits a hundred millions of fellow beings may find ample room, and verge enough to spread themselves and grow up to their natural emicence. With a salubrious climate to nourish them with food; with the press—that grand embalmers, not of the worthless integuments of morality, but of the off-spring of immortal mind—to diffuse its vivifying and ennobling influences over them; with those admirable results of inventive genius to knit them together, by which space is deprived of its power to bar the progress of improvement and dissipate the current of social amity; with a political faith which acknowledges, as its fundamental maxim, the golden rule of Christian ethics, "do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and the constant agency of character which, in the open encounter, what bound can be placed on the greatness of American greatness?

FEDERAL LABORS IN THE SOUTH

The Federal party, assuming the strongest efforts to seduce the friends of the State Rights in the South to come to their support. In Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, their exertions are distinguished by a zeal and assiduity worthy of a better cause. How far they have been successful in their efforts is uncertain. Though it cannot be denied that they have won over, by some means or other, some of the "politicians" who were once regarded as friends and advocates of Republican principles, this does not surprise us. We were fully aware of the fact eighteen months ago, as were also many of the confidential advisers of the Administration that the main body of the head-men of the new converts, were ready, willing and solicitous to go over to the Administration, upon promises of preferment. This fact was equally well known to the Federalists—the State Rights party—and to the Administration party. Each was therefore fully prepared for the apostasy which we witness. Failing in their assiduous attentions to the Administration before, at, and since the inauguration of the present Executive, they have sought the rewards of prostitution in another quarter where "promises to pay" are received as current money. We wish them the most of their bargain.

But although we are not surprised at the course of the chief conspirators, we shall be more than surprised if the bone and sinew of the party follow their example. A few may be, and, perhaps, have been deluded by the arts and stratagems of the principal delinquents;—but the main body will stand as firm as the Macedonian phalanx. Such is the information we have from the most reliable sources in each of these States;—and we entertain no doubt that, when the issue comes to be tried, the Patriotic Chiefs will find themselves at the head of a battalion of shadows. In the mean time, by way of abundant caution, we will advert to one of the chief stratagems to which the Federalist and their new converts are resorting.

Political readers who seek to cover their demerits and designs seek invariably to bring up false issues. In the present instance, the object being the elevation of Mr. Clay, and the consequent triumph of the doctrines of the Federal party, the question of "principle" is avoided altogether and the issue is made to turn on popular prejudices or predilections for or against men. Thus in Georgia and the other States, the names of Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren are held up before the people; and the Presidential question is made paramount to all others. The new converts tell the State Rights party—"You cannot support Mr. Van Buren—and you must therefore support Mr. Clay." This is the alternative;—and by this dexterous manœuvre they hope to carry the party with them. Opposed as they have so long been to Mr. Van Buren, in co-operation with Mr. Clay, (however different the grounds of opposition) it is hoped that, swayed by party feelings, they may be easily induced to slide into the embraces of the Federal party, forgetful of their own peculiar doctrines and principles. For this reason we have depreciated, from the first, any and every effort to array the State Rights party on the mere question of the Presidency. We foresaw what would be the consequences; and warned the party against the wicked stratagem resorted to by those who have already betrayed them.

We now put it to the State Rights party to say what confidence ought to be reposed in men who thus force a false issue upon them, and require them to do what not only is destructive of their principles, but directly condemnatory of the course they have heretofore pursued under like circumstances. During the last two Presidential elections, did the State Rights party feel themselves bound to sustain the candidates of the Opposition, because they were hostile to the Administration—even though these candidates were decidedly less obnoxious than Mr. Clay? The records of the country give the answer. If the issue made by the recreant apostates be worthy of consideration, it would be equally imperative on the State Rights party to vote for Mr. Garrison or Mr. Tappan. "You cannot vote for Mr. Van Buren," (it might be said,) "and therefore must vote for Mr. Garrison."

These are the counsels of cunning and profligate leaders—whom the State Rights party ought to mark with its just reprobation. We must not permit ourselves to be drawn into this fatal snare. The questions involved are of infinitely more moment than the election of any man to the Presidency. They embrace the whole circle of Federal policy, and the entire theory of the Federal constitution. "You cannot support Mr. Van Buren," say these cunning Apostates. "Very well. This is but half of the matter. Another question comes up CAN YOU SUPPORT MR. CLAY OR ANY OTHER FEDERAL CANDIDATE?" If you can you must forget some matters here, before deemed of great importance—for remember, such a course involves not only "negative" action as towards Mr. Van Buren, but "positive" action as towards Mr. Clay. You not only oppose the one, but you support the other. In doing this you disregard, as we have said, every duty, every profession, every principle heretofore deemed sacred. Look at the matter a moment.

First. You must forget your opposition to the Tariff, both as to principle and expediency, and go over to your enemies.

Second. You must forget your hostility to a grand system of Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, both as to principle and expediency, and become the sanctifier of that primal sin of Federalism.

Fourth. You must change your deep detestation of the Proclamation and Bloody Bill into admiration and support of these abominable measures, both as to principle and expediency.

Fifth. You must pardon and approve what, hitherto, you have regarded as the most daring and dangerous outrage on your rights and honor—the mad and murderous spirit of Abolition—and become the bearers of the "red cross" in that unhallowed crusade.

Sixth. You must forget every opinion, every principle which have hitherto distinguished you as a party, not only as to National policy, but as to the ENTIRE THEORY OF OUR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS—and become the advocates of the opposing policy and doctrines.

And, now, is it possible that, as men of honor as men of principle—as patriots, you can do this? Can you do these things, and then hope to justify yourselves to yourselves—to your country—to your God—by saying—YOU WERE OPPOSED TO MR. VAN BUREN! Why, if opposition to Martin Van Buren, compels you to act thus, Federalism has no need of arguments so far as you are concerned.—You are its slaves by stronger bonds than reason can impose. If horror of "ratsbane" compels you to take "prussic acid," your case is desperate indeed. Had you not better enquire, in such an emergency, whether you would not do as well to decline both?

But appeals are unnecessary. You cannot, will not act so unwisely, so ridiculous. If you do you will merit the insolent and insulting taunt of Mr. Clay—that you were as "a parcel of idle boys with mock weapons by your sides."—Such folly would, indeed, do dishonor even to beardless boys. Children of nine years growth might well scoff at such wretched fatuity. It cannot be. Who counsels the State Rights party to fall into the ranks of Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Adams, must either be a Federalist—or seduced by promises of reward—or otherwise stupidly weak or wildly mad! Opposition to Mr. Van Buren may claim the attribute of reason—but the "support" of Mr. Clay bears upon its face the fixed seal of weakness the most pitiable, or wickedness the most profligate.

Washington Craynicle.

The sterling democratic Statesman Thomas Hart Benton, received the visits of his friends at Belthover's yesterday. He looks remarkably well after the fatigues of the late extended session. His courteous accessibility and amenity of manners left a most favorable impression upon all who had the pleasure of taking him by the hand. Whatever may be the results of the passing elections, he gave the warmest assurance of his confidence that the power of the people must finally prevail to the firm establishment of the true principles of our republican institutions. In this opinion all must coincide who believe in the intelligence honesty and patriotism of the American freemen. For ourselves in the darkest moment of the present struggle,

we have never yet felt a single doubt as to the future triumph of the Democracy. It is this that stimulates us in so unyielding course in battling in the glorious cause. Truth is mighty, and must prevail."

Bull. Rep.

NASHVILLE, August 24.

THE CHEROKEES.—Yesterday's Banner contains the correspondence between Gen. Gaines and Gov. Cannon in relation to an apprehended Indian war upon the frontiers of Arkansas and Missouri. The first letter in the series is from the General to the Governor, enclosing one from Col. Mason, and requesting the Governor to promulgate his authority for the formation of volunteer companies, to be organized and held ready to march by the 1st of September, or as soon thereafter as they shall receive orders—to serve the United States six months unless sooner discharged. Of these troops the General thinks he will require from three to five thousand, "should the apprehended combination of the Indian tribes take place." The grounds for this call are contained in Col. Mason's letter, and consists of these facts:—that the Cherokees have invited all the chiefs and all the principal braves of all the tribes, residing near our western frontier north of Red river, except the Osages and Kansas, to meet them in council on the 11th Sept. next, on the Illinois river, about ten or fifteen miles above the Banner Fork. This is the sole ground for General Gaines' alarming apprehensions of a combined attack by all the western tribes upon our frontier, and for his call upon Gov. Cannon for five thousand mounted volunteers; for Col. Mason expressly says that he has not been able to learn "the object of the council, or the reason for excluding the Osages and Kansas."

Next comes a letter to the Secretary of War, which is in the following words:

HEAD-QUARTERS, Western Division,
St. Louis Mo. Aug. 8, 1833.

Sir:—In transmitting to you for the information of the President of the U. States the accompanying report from Lieut. Col. Mason, just received, I deem it to be my duty to say that, if I am permitted to obtain two thousand volunteers from the two great military States of Kentucky and Tennessee I will attend the Indian council, with that, or with any other force that I may be permitted to call to that point. And I will do, what I am in honor and in duty bound to do, as the United States officer intrusted with the command of the Western Division; namely, afford protection to the frontier inhabitants—that protection, the work preparatory to destruction is begun. I will be ready to "repel invasion." Hoping to hear from you upon this subject soon, I have the honor to be,

Respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't.
Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES,
Maj. General U. S. Army

The Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

City of Washington, D. C.
A true copy,
U. RAIN,
Act. Ass't Adj. Gen.

Western Division.
The first thing that strikes the attention in this letter is its insidiousness. It intimates that the administration is unwilling to take the proper measures for the protection of the frontier, until after "the work of destruction is begun," and contrasts, with this tardiness the alacrity of the General, who is willing to rush at once into the expense of marching "ten thousand volunteers" to the frontier, not to "repel invasion," but to "attend an Indian council," of whose hostile disposition he has no other proof than the suspicion of Col. Mason. Whence this singular eagerness to involve the government in expense, this urgent application for such an immense additional force? It can arise only from the hostility of the General to the administration. He was disappointed in his aspirations to the command of the American army, and superseded by Gen. Scott in the command of the Florida war. Previous to that he was as warm a friend of the late administration, as he is now a bitter enemy of the present. His present movement appears to us dictated by a wish to cast odium upon the general government.—Is the President listens to these suggestions, calls out the ten thousand volunteers, and no hostilities occur, he will be blamed for wasting the public money; but if he pauses to make the proper inquiries, and the smallest outbreak should happen in the meantime he will be execrated for abandoning the frontiers to the tomahawk and scalping knife.

In our opinion there is no ground for apprehension. The agents employed to attend to the interests and movements of the tribes have given no alarm. They are either residing among the Indians, or visiting them at short intervals, and could not fail to penetrate their designs if they entertained hostile intentions. No alarm has been given by them, and we shall trust to their watchfulness and ability, rather than to the mere suspicions of Col. Mason.—Union.

2 Moment.—One moment, what an effect it produces upon Years! One moment Virtue, crime, glory, shame, woe, rapture, rest upon moments! Death itself is but a moment, yet eternity is its successor.

Cotton Crops.—In this section of the country the prospect of remuneration to planters was never more gloomy. The long continuance of the drought has proved most fatal to the growing crops; many fields of cotton are entirely ruined, whilst others will not exceed a fourth or half an average crop. We understand this falling off extends throughout North Alabama, with the exception of some scattering neighborhoods, that have been favored with occasional showers. The crops in the Southern division of this State and in Mississippi are said to be good. We copy the following items from the Nashville whig.—Democrat.

THE DROUGHT.

In this section of the State (says the Nashville Banner) the drought has been unprecedented. It still continues. With a few exceptions its deleterious effects on the corn crop will be felt generally over the U. States.

The New York American says, "The country is parched up as a Syrian desert—the pastures are burnt up—the corn leaves are assuming the form of scrolls, and the potatoes—they will, it is feared, have no form at all."

The Frederick (Maryland) Herald says, "Two thirds of the corn crop in this quarter, it is thought, has been irretrievably ruined, and no pasturage to be had for cattle."

The Richmond Enquirer says, "The state of the corn crop begins to excite no little uneasiness. The fodder looks wilted—many of the lower leaves have dried up," and unless rain should speedily fall, a considerable part of the corn would be cut off."

The Memphis (Tennessee) Enquirer says, "The corn and cotton fields are nearly ruined for want of rain, and the prospect is gloomy enough."

The Polar Star, Trenton Tennessee, says, "In our own county (Gibson) the corn crops have almost entirely failed."

The Paris West Tennesseean says, "Prospects in Henry for good crops are bad. All north and west of us seems to have been favored with rains, whilst we are without."

The Southern Argus, Columbus, Mississippi, says, "The continual intense hot weather and the absence of rain, have, together, almost annihilated the hopes of the planter in Lowndes and Monroe counties, the corn is almost burnt up, and on some plantations very little will ever come to perfection. The cotton in some parts looks very well, particularly in the prairies; but the growth of the weed, where we have seen it, is not as rank as usual in ordinary seasons."

"The yield on the average, this year, will be far behind that of former ones, and we can only hope that prices will advance in the same ratio to the smallness of the crops. In the counties west and south of us, we learn from a gentleman who has just been travelling through them, the crops are worse than ours."

The Charleston Mercury says—We regret to learn from a respectable planter of Edisto, that the cotton crops on the southern side of that Island are so much hurt up by drought and the late successive heats, as to be almost destroyed.

NEW COTTON.

The first bale of new cotton made in this county the present season, was brought to this city on Saturday the 19th instant, and sold for 12 1-2 cents per pound.—Montgomery Journal.

New Cotton.—A load of New Cotton was sold at public auction, in this city, last Saturday, by G. W. Noble, sent in by Gen. James D. Gilmore, of the Prairies—Wm. Knox & Co. being the purchasers at 12 1-2 cents. This is the earliest Cotton ever exhibited in our market, and the quality was very superior.—Will not this discrimination between superior and ordinary present a sufficient inducement to our industrious Farmers to prepare their Cotton early into market.—Jb.

A bale of New Cotton was brought into market this morning from the plantation of Daniel W. Shine of Twiggs county, and sold by Hardeeman, Graybill & Co. to H. Chandler, for 15 cts.—Macon Georgia Post.

New Cotton.—One bale of new cotton was yesterday brought to this city, from the plantation of the Rev. J. Harris, of Burke county, stored at S. Kneeland & Co's Warehouse, and sold at thirteen cents; quality good.

Another Bale.—Received yesterday, at the Ware House of Messrs. Clarke, McTier & Co. one bale new Cotton, from the plantation of Turner Clayton, Esq. Columbia county; staple and colour both good. It weighed four hundred & twenty-nine pounds, and sold for fourteen cents per lb.—Augusta Chron. & Sentinel.

Missouri.—We cannot withhold the following remarks of the Missouri Argus from our readers.—The ragocrats have been completely used up.—Waterford—in Tom Benton's State. Mr. Jefferson's "favorite west" will prove true in the present struggle.

From all the returns received, Miller & Harrison are more than TWO THOUSAND ahead; their majority in the State cannot fall short of four thousand—perhaps five

And this notwithstanding they were traversing it for months "from Dan sheba!" Truly it is a most unparalled triumph of THE PEOPLE over THE BANK!"

Legislature of Alabama.—The Tables of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, heretofore elected, and those chosen at the late election, will show as nearly the relative strength of parties in our next Legislature, as is possible to exhibit without the actual vote of the individuals themselves being had. From them it will be seen that the Anti-Slavery, and the Whigs are in a lean minority. Senate.

Autauga	Simmons
Baldwin, Mobile, and Washing-	ton
Bibb	Toulmin
Butler and Conecuh	Hill
Benton, Talladega, and Randolph	Headman
Blount	Musgrove
Chambers, Russell, and Bar-	bour
Coosa and Shelby	Smith
Dale, Covington and Henry	Watrous
Dallas	Calhoun
Fayette and Marion	Wilson
Franklin	Hudson
Greene	Riddle
Sackson	Frazier
Jefferson	Gayne
Lauderdale	McVay
Limestone	Torry
Lawrence	Rodgers
Lowndes	Cottrell
Macon, Tallapoosa & Pike	Devereaux
Madison	Fleming
Marengo and Sumpter	Rising
Montgomery	Mays
Morgan	Rice
Perry	Laa
Pickens	King
St. Clair	Farrar
Tuscaloosa	Dent
Wilcox	Ross

*Anti-Band,
†Bank,
‡No election in these Districts.
House of Representatives.

Autauga	Dunk	1
Barbour	0	5
Butler	0	1
Blount	0	4
Benton	0	1
Baldwin	0	1
Chambers	0	1
Coosa	0	1
Clarke	0	1
Cherokee	0	1
Conecuh	0	1
Covington	0	1
Dale	0	1
Dallas	0	1
De Kalb	0	1
Fayette	0	1
Franklin	0	1
Greene	0	1
Henry	0	1
Jefferson	0	1
Jackson	0	1
Lauderdale	0	1
Lawrence	0	1
Limestone	0	1
Lowndes	0	1
Montgomery	0	1
Mobile	0	1
Macon	0	1
Marengo	0	1
Morgan	0	1
Madison	0	1
Monroe	0	1
Marion	0	1
Marshall	0	1
Perry	0	1
Hickens	0	1
Pike	0	1
Russell	0	1
Randolph	0	1
Shelby	0	1
St. Clair	0	1
Sumpter	0	1
Talladega	0	1
Tallapoosa	0	1
Tuscaloosa	0	1
Washington	0	1
Walker	0	1
Wilcox	0	1

Western Elections.—We have been waiting patiently for the official returns of the elections which have recently taken place in the Western States, but they have not yet come to hand. Those Whig papers in that quarter, with which we exchange, send forth notes of triumph, except as to particular counties, and hence we infer that the result is in favor of their opponents. In Kentucky, the Louisville Journal says, "The parties in the Legislature, so far as National Politics are concerned, were about the same as last year." This is no doubt the best account the Journal could give; it is confidently stated that the strength of the Administration Party has been increased in Mr. Clay's own State.

In Missouri, the Democrats have not doubt carried the State. Miller and Harrison are both believed to be re-elected to Congress, and a sufficient majority secured for the Democracy in the Legislature to

the re-election of Mr. Benton to the office of the United States. In St. Louis, the Whigs, of mercantile influence, succeeded in their ticket; but the lead-mine counteracted them a lesson that they will remember.

Mr. Douglas, the Administration, for Congress, is elected over May. upwards of 1,000 votes; and there is a little doubt of the election of a friend of the Administration, Governor of the State. How the stand we are unable to say. Indiana we have, no authentic report incline to the opinion that the will still hold their power in the though by a diminished majority.

Montgomery Adv.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPT. 6, 1838.

movements at Havana.—From the news we learn that a conspiracy in the Carlists, had been detected, and eight patriots shot.

All appears quiet in Canada. The re- at an end, and the hanging part of the commenced. Occasionally a few of the patriots are hoisted up, for the private of the British authorities.

From the latest accounts, we learn is now, a period of universal prosperity Republic. They are at peace at home, and abroad. There are now six Newspapers published in the country, and three more are commenced. Court Houses, Churches, minaries are being built; and the whole appears to be in the most flourishing condition. The Banner of the single Star wave over the heads of her gallant sons, till it triumph over the city of the Incas.

have lately seen a letter from a lady at gton City, addressed to her husband, in the following anecdote of Prince De Join- related:

few days since the young prince passed my house on horseback, to visit the Capitol, early opposite where I was sitting, his horse restive, and his highness was soon kissing at and rolling in the street. The Prince, r, picked himself up, and made his way to the Chamber. During his stay there, it served that the Flag of the Senate was closely around its staff; while the flag of the House was unfurled, and waving in the air. This shows that our Democratic stand- not bear the Foreign Nobility upon their for our Star-Spangled banner, waive over

ER TO CORRESPONDENTS. Alps "sonnet- moon" has been received; he is evidently a much promise, and has a very happy versification, witness his first verse.

All hail! thou glowing moon,
Bright as a new tin pan;
Thou brightest, noblest, roundest source
Of bread and cheese to man.

Continuation of his portical favors is earnestly

MR. WEBSTER'S DINNER.

notice from some of the Boston papers that of steady habits, and the theatre of old-ism, give Mr. Webster a large dinner at Euclid Hall, and the procession was one- going in to the Hall; and a number of per- were crowded out. Many of those who were out, are said to have given three dollars against the walls.

ness (as the Yankee would say) all of those three dollars, to lean against the walls, the "God like Daniel" speak of banks and light federalism, were all advocates of cy and rag-currency, and belong to the ster gender, and we guess, the three dol- are paid in shin-plasters, for no good hard- Yankee would hold out three dollars in spe- pay for the benefit of leaning against any- and we guess that some of them for that a- could be made but the wall of Fanuili

ish the Republican was about to com- new column, that we could write a "pros- we think we excel in that line of busi- and that our readers may judge, we will em a specimen of what we should say.

ing as we do in the great Democratic doc- of '98, we shall yield our cordial support present Administration. We believe a n- ank to be dangerous to the institutions of ntry; and subversive of the best interests outh, and that the time has now come, for a eparation of the government from the

We believe that Abolitionism is identifi- Whigism; and that the whole South- ily endeavor to be on the best, possible ith our Editorial brethren. We shall o contest on our part, but we be to cry who attacks us, we shall then cry on McDuff, and damned be him who first old, Enough."

shall give a summary of the latest foreign ough at this distance from the sea-board, ally becomes "weary stale, flat and un- ble."

hall pay particular attention to the litera- ment of our paper, & solicit contributions or friends; and now a word of advice to ou- onds. Many writers fall in their choice ect. The early history of this country,

is rich in legendary lore, and will furnish themes of interest to all who choose to exercise their pens on such subjects. But more writers fail in their style; now who wants to read a dull prosing Newspaper, essay on "War," "Ambition," or "George Washington," or a milk and water ode on "Sensibility," from some love-sick, die-away, dyspeptic youth or damsel who keeps an Album.

We are great admirers of a free dashing off-hand style; and would not have our contributors afraid (as John Neal says) "to hear the racing of their own pens."

We shall occasionally be keen, witty and satirical; but as we are only imagining what we would say, let us not boast. Just look out for our next number that's all.

It is evident that a crisis in the affairs of our country is fast approaching, which in all probability, is to decide the future "Weal or woe" of this great nation. On the one side, stands "Multi-faceted" Federalism, flanked on one wing, by the Abolitionists, and on the other by the conservatives. She has undergone no change; although she has disguised herself under various names. The cloven foot is, sure to appear. She is now arraying herself for the last desperate struggle.

The Federalists, have many and mighty means at their command, wealth, talent and perseverance. They number among their champions names, the most distinguished, for eloquence and genius in our land. And should they succeed in the coming contest, should they place in the Presidential chair the candidate of their choice, with Abolitionism, a high protective Tariff, and a National Bank following in the train. The Rubicon of our political existence is passed! But we have no fears of their success. The Democrats are at their post, standing up manfully for those same great principles for which they have ever contended—the principles of free and constitutional government. Our reliance is on the people. The issue has been fairly placed before them. It is the Bank or the Constitution. "It is whether our government is hereafter to be a government of the people, or a government of money."

The Federalists have by their presses, and orators, succeeded in arousing the political elements of our country, into a state of excitement; and delusion may for a time prevail, but in the end our principles must be triumphant. Let us then go forth to the contest, and Victory will again perch upon the banners of the Democracy.

This week we conclude the admirable Oration of Mr. Forrest, delivered on the 4th of July, at New York. Forrest and ourselves were friends of old, and often have we hung with passionate fondness over his delineations of Metamora, Damon, Othello, &c. This we believe to be his first appearance in the character of an author; and judging from this specimen, we should say, he was destined to take as high a rank in the situation of his country, as he has already done upon the stage. He has, however been subject to every kind of abuse from the opposite press. The New York Times very appropriately says:

"Things have come to a pretty pass when a gentleman of ripe scholarship, high character and sterling worth, cannot be selected by his political friends and fellow citizens to deliver an oration, without a sneer on account of his profession; and we must be allowed to remark, that it comes with a remarkable ill grace from a party who elected for their Mayor a vendor of lottery tickets!"

AN ANSWER SUITABLE TO THE TIMES.

As the most of our readers are not lawyers, we will make a brief explanation of the subject matters. Corporations in England & elsewhere, have suitable persons appointed by law to visit them, inquire into, and correct all irregularities that invariably creep into all corporations when governed by, and composed of individuals subject to all human frailties, and liable to deviate from the correct path of duty.

In England, civil corporations are visited by the king. In the U States they are visited by the government itself, through the medium of the courts of justice. The way in which our courts of justice, exercise common law jurisdiction over all civil corporations, whether public or private, is by writ of *Mandamus*, and by information in the *quo-warranto*. Now to the question and answer. A student at law a few days since was asked in our hearing:—How are civil corporations visited? He very appropriately replied: During the present time they are "visited by destitution, distress, pestilence and famine."

Prentice of the Louisiana Journal has been boasting for a long time of his "Amelia," and she really does write beautiful poetry, we have extracted one of her pieces into our present number. We also publish a poetical sketch from our own contributor "Amelia," and we leave it to our readers if our Amelia does not beat Prentice's Amelia.

For the Republican.

Do ye weep for the dead? do ye weep for the dead! That they linger no more, but have thrived them and fled.

Hence away from earth's toils, to the far distant shore,
When high and pure spirits, have assembled before?
Do ye weep for the dead, that your tears may not bring

To their whither cold rest, the warm breathing of spring?

No, the summers glad sun never-lightens the tomb
But departed there be who might envy your doom.

Do ye weep for the dead? that they are peace-fully laid,
Where the last bitter throbbing of anguish is laid,
Where the heart is at rest, all its pulses so still,
Y'ill not waken the sleeper, call loud as ye will!

Do ye weep for the dead, that their smile cannot cheer
Sunny fair as it was—Nor their voice glad the ear?

Would ye bring back the spirit so dreamless of care
To sorrow, earth's sorrow—to live—to despair?

Do ye weep for the dead? no, ah! no, let them rest
Still—still—deadly still as the cold clod on their breast

The deep graves morient night has no voice nei-ther ear—
No bright flashing of eyes such as shone 'round them here.

Yet befall not the dead—care is mingled with bliss.

Though awake at the touch, of the infant's soft kiss;
And the soul bounding throb of love's wild magic joy
Brings a spell to the heart, that may bless to de-roy

Do ye weep for the dead? that tears could not save
Their poor bodies frail bark from the floods of the grave

That glitter in smoothness, or foam dash to the rock
Alike cover quick—sands—who shall parry the shock

Then bewail not the dead that their sail is afar
Where our day cannot shine, nor our night shed a star

The fearful dark waters, rocks, storms, all are passed
Ask the boon of long life who would linger the last?

Do ye weep for the dead? that their voices now swell,
With silver-toned trumps, glad hosannas to tell?

They have gone from our light, but the light of their sky
Is the light of the Angel, that never will die
Be at peace then weak mortal, nor weep for the dead,
That they linger no more but have cherished them & fled

Hence away from earth's toils, to the far distant shore
Where high and pure spirits have assembled before.

AMELIA.

The Issue.—Henry Clay and a National Bank, or Martin Van Buren and no National Bank. No one can read the Whig toasts which have been every where drunk in Virginia on the 4th July, without seeing that this is the issue. Gen. Harrison has been dropped by the very champions who pressed him forward in 1835, and Henry Clay is to be the candidate of the Whigs. This is clear from the efforts which have been put on, and as assiduously made to trump this forth on the recent anniversary. We beg the reader to come over the Whig toasts in Nashville, which we have been requested to publish. Was there ever a jubilee of boasts more false than in their flattery of the Whig candidate—more coarse and illiberal in their vituperation of the friends of Mr. Van Buren!

Whig Resumption.—A gentleman just from Indiana says:—The Indiana Bank will resume when the Ohio Banks do—and the Ohio Banks will resume when Henry Clay is President, and he (Nick.) at the head of a Nation! Institution of FIFTY MILLIONS!! Oh! hush!

Ohio Statesman

An ingenious writer is finishing a romance entitled "Cain Vindicated." He makes out that Abel was a banker, and that Cain killed him because he would not resume specie payments.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A gentleman the other day visiting a school at Edinburgh, had a book put into his hands for the purpose of examining a class. The word "inheritance" occurring in the verse, the querist interrogated the youngster as follows: "What is inheritance?" A. "Patrimony." "What is patrimony?" A. "Something left by father." "What would you call it if left by a mother?" A. "Matrimony."

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note given by the subscriber payable to J. M. Rufford for fifteen hundred dollars, to the best of my knowledge due sometime in February last. As I have sufficient offers against said note, I forward all persons from trading for it

September 6, 1838.—3t.

SHERIFF SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the Town of Wetumpka, Randolph county, Ala., on the first Monday in October next, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz., the North East quarter, of section thirteen township seventeen, range nine. The west half of the southeast quarter; and east half of the southwest quarter, of section twelve, township seventeen and range nine, east in the Coosa land District. Levied on as the property of John Gordon, to satisfy two of his one in favor of Walker Reynolds, and one in favor of David Gordon.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.

By his deputy, H. W. HARRIS.

Aug. 23, 1838.—no. 85.—3t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the following Executions, and order of sale. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first day of October next, the following Lots or parts of land, viz: the S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of section 21, and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 28, and the S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same, all in Township 13, and Range 6 in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of James Wilson, at the instance of Everett Sullivan.

ALSO three lots lying, and situated in the Town of White Plains, as the property of Jacob Neenan and Wm. Smith, and Charles Black, at the instance of Elijah Allen and Allen Andrews, and James Dukes

WM. OREAR, Sheriff.

September 6, 1838.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up a posted by Benjamin Ellis, one stray male, mouse color, large brand on the left thigh, much marked with the color, Hag backed, sink under the left eye, apparently lame, four feet and 1-2 high. Appraised at \$37.50 cts.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

September 6, 1838.—3t.

CISRO.

The Best Sore of Eclipse,

FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the fall season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and will be let to mares at \$20 the Season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares, shall have them at fifteen dollars, payable within the season, and if the mare shall not prove with foal the fall season, shall have the spring season gratis. The Season to commence on the 10th September and expire on the 10th December. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

PEDIGREE.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsher Tonsen, grand dam by Satoros

This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsher Tonsen, her dam by Satoros. Given under my hand.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.

I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tonsen, dam by Satoros.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON, RICHARD SINGLETON.

September 6, 1838.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up by William Sams, living on Frog Creek one bay mare 4 years old next spring 43 feet high, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at fifty five dollars

M. M. AUSTON, CLK.

W. B. BENTON, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

Mobile, Ala.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle them by the 15th inst. as I am going to remove, and must by that time close my business.

JAMES BURNS.

September 6, 1838.—2t.

To Planters and Merchants.

S. & J. LEEFER

HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's corner; propose to store Cotton, Receive and forward goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also keep a stock of Groceries on hand.

August 30th, 1838.—mfm.

STRAYED.

FROM The subscriber's plantation, on Tarrapin Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black Brindle Ox, about five years old, the tips of his horns sawed off, he is in good order, stout and well built. It is supposed he will make F. S. Sawyer's ferry on Tallapoosa. Any person taking him up, or giving me information thereof, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

August 30th, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been given to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of St. Clair county, on the 30th day of June last, on the Estate of Andrew Mayes deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred payment.

August 23d 1838.—6t.

MOSES DEAN, Adm'r.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, before their accounts are given out for collection. Money I want, money I must have and money I will have.

August 16th 1838.—3t.

JAMES D. JUSTICE.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK, HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.

Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

AARON HAINES, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public generally, that he has here opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.

May 10, 1838.

WE have just received from the North a substantial Stock of

GOODS.

embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying in our ability or give satisfaction both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.

Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—4t.

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

LOOKING-GLASSES,

No. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices and their Glasses insured from breaking to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the glass and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gold, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor or a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of \$25 dollars, at his usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at Manufacturers' prices, which, of course, must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack & forward them at our risk of breakage.

DAY NOTICE.

W. ES. & H. L. HARTLEY, HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both.

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POETRY.

THE FREED BIRD.

From the Louisville Journal.
The cage is open'd, bird, too well I love thee
To bar the sunny things of earth from thee,
A whole broad Heaven of blue lies calm above thee.

The greenwood waves beneath, and thou art free
These splendid wires shall prison thee no more—
Up, bird, and 'mid the clouds thy thrilling music pour.

Away, away, the laughing waters play
Break on the fragrant shore in ripples blue,
And the green leaves unto the breeze are laying
Their shining edges fringed with drops of dew—
And here and there a wild flower lifts its head
Refreshed with sudden life, from many a sunbeam shed.

How sweet thy voice will sound! for o'er yon river
The wing of Silence like a dream is laid,
And nought is heard save where the wood-boughs quiver,
Making rich spots of trembling light and shade,
And a new rapture thy wild spirit fills,
For joy is on the breeze, and morn upon the hills.

Now, like the aspen, plays each quivering feather
Of thy swift pinion bearing thee along,
Up where the morning stars once sang together,
To pour the fullness of thine own rich song,
And thou'rt mirrored to my dazzled view,
The little dusky speck, amid a world of blue.

'Tis I will shade mine eye and still pursue thee
As thou dost melt in soft ethereal view,
I'll angel-ones, sweet bird, will bend to view thee,
And cease their hymns awhile thine own to share,
And there thou art with white clouds round thee furled,
Just poised beneath yon vault that arches o'er the world.

A free wild spirit unto thee is given,
Bright minstrel of the blue celestial dome,
For thou wilt wander to yon upper heaven,
And bathe thy plumage in the sunbeam's home,
And soaring upward from thy dizzy height,
On free and fearless wing, be lost to human sight.

Late of the summer clouds! whilst thou art singing
Unto thy Maker thy soft matin hymn,
My own wild spirit in thy temple springing
Would freely join thee in the distance dim;
But I am only gaze on thee and sigh
With heart upon my lip—bright minstrel of the sky!

And yet, sweet bird! bright! thoughts to me are given
As many as the clustering leaves of June,
And my young heart is like a harp of Heaven
Forever strung unto some pleasant tune;
And my soul burns with wild poetic fire,
Thou simple eye my strains and simpler still my lyre.

And now farewell! the wild wind of the mountain
And the blue streams alone my strains have heard,
And it is well, for from my heart's deep fountain
They flow uncultured as thine own—sweet bird!
For my free thoughts have ever spurned control,
Since this heart held a wish, and this frail form a soul.

AMELIA.

"THE MECCA OF WHIGISM."

The headquarters of Massachusetts Federalism is thus happily denominated by that prodigious orator, Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi. The Federalists resemble Mahometans in one particular, at least; for they make pilgrims to the East, to kindle their political fervor at the shrine of the prophet. But they forget one thing. Islamism is essentially a temperance religion. The Federal party, which lately enacted a penalty against the sale of any quantity of liquor under fifteen gallons, will accomplish nothing unless they set a better example. Manners are stronger than laws. Pretty Musselmans these, to go upon a pilgrimage to Mecca to drink two thousand bottles of champagne! Shade of Mahomet, how is thy sacred shrine desecrated! These *Wise* men of the East and West seem to have been determined to realize the nursery song, by "going to sea in a bowl." But when we reflect upon the distress over which these people mourn so eloquently, we must not be surprised at their resolution to drown their sorrows in "wine and wassail." They are right, too, in making the most of their temporary, partial success.—Their house of mirth will soon be turned into one of mourning. Their purple will soon be succeeded by sackcloth and ashes. Let their souls take their fill of pleasure. It is the last carouse of the suicide; the debauch of a criminal upon the eve of execution. "Let us eat, drink and be merry," is their motto, "for tomorrow we die."—*Globe*.

What have the Federalists done?—We have neither time nor space, reader, to enumerate to you the black catalogue of crimes, which the Federal party have been guilty of.

They have sacrilegiously, paraded through the streets of Washington with a coffin, (significant of the Sub-Treasury bill,) performing the rites of burial, with polluted lips, and bloodstained hands; thereby offering a direct insult to religion, and setting an example to the rising generation, reckless and fearful in its tendency.

They have threatened "war, pestilence and famine," if we do not support their measures.

They have made political harangues in the streets on the Sabbath day.

They have displayed pistols and daggers in the committee rooms of Congress, to frighten witnesses.

They have shot down, in duels, Democratic members of Congress, because they would not certify that men without characters were

gentlemen.

They have repeatedly disgraced the halls of legislation, by brawls and fighting.
They have shocked the feelings of morality by profane swearing, and the use of obscene language, upon the floor of the U. States Senate.

These things have been done by the Federalists. They stand against them on the enduring records of time, and it will require the sponge of deep, persevering, and effectual penitence to wipe them away. The people have been told of them: and if men, guilty of their crimes, become the rulers of this free nation—OUR SKIRTS ARE CLEAR.
Trenton Emporium.

The federalists will have to prepare a new article for their creed; before Prentiss' day Henry Clay, in federal estimation, was the greatest of all created intelligences, and Daniel Webster was a little greater than Clay, for this reason they styled him the "God-like." But the sudden appearance of Prentiss from Mississippi destroys this classification. He is already a "Phenomenon" in eloquence even by the side of Webster; and he will shortly rank at least in the arch angelic order of intelligence, if he do not indeed take place at once by the side of the "God-like" himself in the scale of whig divinities. Poor Clay! he is altogether too earthly for such exaltation.—*Flag of the Union*.

NEW NOMINATION.—The Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer nominates the Hon. R. Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, for the Presidency, and the Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency, at the next election.—*Columbus Enquirer*.

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

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Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at Manufacturer's prices, which, of course, must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack & forward them at our risk of breakage.

10,000 Yds. Bagging,
500 Coils Rope,
500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.
SHORTER & BANCROFT.
July 19, 1838.—4m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY,
Baker et al vs
IN THE CHANCERY COURT
FOR THE COUNTY OF
Wm. Porter vs
BENTON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties, that at the last term of the Circuit Court for said County, an account was ordered to be taken in the above entitled cause. I have therefore appointed Saturday, the first day of September next to take said account, at my office in the Town of Jacksonville; when and where all parties concerned, exhibits, proofs and vouchers: to the end that a final decree can be had at the next term of said Court.

Attest: JAMES CROW,
Clerk & Master.
Aug. 8th, 1838.—4t.

J. FOSTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties.
Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.
Aug. 2, 1838.—4t.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON
THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL
ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.
D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

DR. A. F. ESTILL,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGhee.
Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

MILLER & HURD,
PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA
MARBLE QUARRIES,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c.
Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only.

M. D. STORRIS is our Authorized Agent in East Wetumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders.
Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

JOHN PRINTING,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:

1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2ndly Bilious

Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue together, or if there be no chill at all.
Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or even 36 hours, without any intermission, and sometimes it occurs only every third day.
Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of the States of this Union, partake more or less of the intermittent character; and in all their various appearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile, giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels, and thereby communicating health and strength to the whole system.

Its more like a charm than a medicine.
It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bowels as a purgative; during which time the patient feels no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has determined me in future, to prepare it only in the form of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it in liquid, it may be conveniently prepared in the following manner—

Pound 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two common size table spoonfuls of whiskey or water to it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a pill or purge, before he commences the use of this medicine, I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary. He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suitable for a sick person, without the least danger, or suffering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or common size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours, both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks; children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops, and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops, and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 5 to 6 drops; repeated and continued, as recommended for grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or return of this disease, whether they are cured in this way or any other way, it would be well to continue taking three or four doses a day until the strength and complexion are restored, and particularly, if the person has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chilly sensations for a day or two after. When this disease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treatment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious fever, and apparently more mild in the commencement.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intercession, with great prostration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be well to observe that Typhus fever is most common in winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage it is apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stomach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much alike in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character, nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does not require, nor will it bear as much strong, sickening, prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two last diseases, I give a pill, or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate upon the stomach and bowels. I object to giving strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such operating medicines do more harm than good. After thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and even without it, if several days have elapsed, and the patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pill or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is, 6 doses in each 24 hours with a regular use of Virginia Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop, sage or halm.

In such cases I should the patient suffer much with pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25 drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person, (children should take less corresponding with their age,) and should he become much debilitated from a continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, continuing all the time to use the pills or drops as recommended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts or oil, or open them by injections; and if they be too laxative give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, 12 Billious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, become fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly so in these cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient, continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons travelling thru' sickly districts of country, would do well to use this medicine as a preventive.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers when formed will prevent the formation of them, if taken in time. If used as a preventive, 3 or 4 doses a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7 or 8 days in succession, after which time, it may be discontinued for 10 or 12 days, then use it again, as before directed, and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever, or typhus, that is some other organ, but it is only a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease. I have observed no material change in fevers unless we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this medicine (if known) would be objected to by many physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the practice is properly carried out agreeable to these directions; it will be found far more successful than the purgative one, or any other now known, even the physician sits all the time by the patients bedside, and I consider it no hazzard of reputation as a man, or a physician, to assert that such will be the result; when this practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other article of a poisonous nature in this medicine. Women in any situation may take it with perfect safety, as it is entirely harmless, and if double the quantity recommended, was taken, no bad effect would be produced by it.

Experience of more than 40 years, and having resided and practised medicine in various degrees of latitude and climate, ought to enable me to judge with some degree of certainty, the most successful mode of treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result of my experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so simple and plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any person. Some persons may consider, the price of this medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so considered, after its efficacy has been experienced. Price per box \$1.50.

JNO. SAPPINGTON,
Saline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tendered but I have thought fit to insert only the following from the Rev. JOEL H. HAYDEN, Register of the Land Office for the Springfield District, Mo. which seems to embrace the opinions of many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both west and south, and having heard much said in favor of Dr. Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I believe there has never yet been any medicine offered to the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers as that which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever and ague, cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours; and in all cases of fever in which I have known it used, it has never failed to effect a cure, so far as known to me, in a shorter time than any other medicine I have ever known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons laboring under fever, as the best remedy known to the public.

JOEL H. HAYDEN.
Howard County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1838.
The above medicines can be obtained by the doz. or single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elam, Jacksonville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle Belleville, De Kalb County Ala.

June 6th, 1838.

A PROPOSITION.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The publisher of the American Journal of Productive Industry, published at Maryville Ten. on alternate weeks, in octavo form, devoted to Agriculture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, and designed to teach, what to do, how to do, and when to do, proposes to give certain sums of money, conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, having for its object, or one of its objects, the encouragement of industry, or the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Societies accepting the conditions, are to become the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing the bounty given, in premiums, for whatever object they may deem best calculated to promote the end in view. They are likewise to become the collecting Agents of the publisher, and will always be allowed to retain the amount which is proposed to be given them, out of the moneys they may collect.

To all societies that may collect forty, or any greater number of subscribers to the Journal, which is published at \$2 a year, in advance, one dollar per copy will be allowed them for such services.

For procuring thirty subscribers \$25 will be given.
For twenty subscribers \$15; and
For ten subscribers \$5 will be allowed.

It will be necessary that the price of subscription, and the Treasurer's receipt for the amount deposited with him, which the Society is to retain, should accompany each order, which should be post paid and addressed.

M. M. TEER,
Maryville Ten.

NOTICE.
M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorized Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.

JOSEPH WHITE.
May 31, 1838.—4t.

JOHN COCHRAN
AND
WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.

Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—4t

The State of Alabama,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.
ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, three acres excepted in the South-east corner; and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Ck.
June 7, 1838. m3m.—\$6 00.

NOTICE.
Come and examine the good articles we have for sale.

WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of which are Canvassed Hams. One hundred Sacks of prime COFFEE. Seven Hogheads of N. Orleans Sugar. 30 Bls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7 Bls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of feathers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy, and Gin. We have a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which we are determined to sell low for Cash. Also a quantity of Kings' Salt and Tennessee Castings.

Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t.
HUGH HENRY & SON.

TITLE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN

For Sale at this Office.

Tallashatchee Sulphur

THE undersigned having recently purchased the Springs, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of the Valley, that he has a number of comfortable houses, that will be completed by the 1st of August, for the accommodation of those who wish to resort to them with their families. The Springs are 6 miles from Jacksonville, on the road to Huntsville, 4 miles from the Tallashatchee, at which place, any number of guests can be accommodated. The neighborhood is settled by wealthy, hospitable, and families, who have hitherto, and doubt continue to show the utmost cheerfulness in receiving such as prefer an evening ride to the Springs. Persons can be accommodated within a mile of the Springs should it be preferred.

There are numbers attending these Springs, board in the neighborhood, and hundreds gone away for the want of accommodation. The proprietor would like to say to all out any improvements, and being at a distance, find it impossible to make any other accommodation than what is made by the 12th of August.

Arrangements will be made, as soon as the nature of the case permits, for as many as may wish to visit.

The water of these Springs is said by the best of judges acquainted with mineral waters to be inferior to any of the White Sulphur Springs in the U. S. The best evidence of the number of cures effected by it, is in the public, an account of which will be laid before you at some future time.

JOHN SCHMIDT
Aug. 9, 1838.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by vid Baker, one bay horse, years old, four feet eight inches high, a star in his forehead, pure foot white up to the pastern joint, hind foot white around the hoof, one small spot, appraised to fifty dollars before Joseph Jones, J. P.

A. W. MAJORS, Clk. &c.
Aug. 9, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Seaborn Williams, living on Tangle Creek, a dark brown mare, 4 years old, appraised to twenty-five dollars.

August, 23d 1838.—St.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Talladega & Jacksonville

STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday at 5 P. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives at Jacksonville at 5 P. M. It meets the line from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the other route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to those who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Son's Hotel, and in Talladega at S. P. JONES' Hotel.

May 3, 1838.—6m. S. P. JONES, Talladega.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, orns, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—4t.

BACON.

25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale by lot to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD
Jacksonville, Alabama.
June 21, 1838.—4t.

THOMAS J. WALKER

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville,
Benton County, Ala.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the Ninth Judicial Circuit.

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

E. T. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, Baldwin, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton County, near the new-York Store.

June 7, 1838.—4t.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court House, and in the heart of the city, is now opened by the undersigned, who hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.

JAMES LAWSON.
Talladega, June 7, 1838.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN, HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly in the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Baldwin, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one of them will at all times be found. The engagement secures the attention of both.

March 22d, 1838.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

L. II. No. 35.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1838.

Whole No. 87

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. F. GRANT,

2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an agreement for the next.

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William Neal & Co.
MANUFACTURERS

LOOKING-GLASSES.
O. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business. Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturing prices and their Glasses insured from breakage by any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses should do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the glass and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion. Merchants should give their orders for Looking-glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish an advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at manufacturer's prices, which, of course, must be low as they can be bought in the city—provided we will send on his bill by a merchant who purchases Glasses, with which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,

Have associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both of them can be found at all times. The engagement of either secures the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

10,000 Yds. Bagging,

1500 Coils Rope,
500 lbs. Tallow. Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.

SHORTER & BANCROFT.

July 19, 1838.—4m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY,

IN THE CHANCERY COURT

FOR THE COUNTY OF BENTON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties, that at the last term of the Circuit Court for said county, an account was ordered to be taken in the above entitled cause. I have therefore appointed Saturday, the first day of September next to be said account, at my office in the Town of Jacksonville; when and where all parties concerned are required to attend, with their accounts, exhibits, proofs and vouchers: to the end that a final decree can be had at the next term of said court.

Attest: **JAMES CROW,**
Clerk & Master.

Aug. 8th, 1838.—4t.

J. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties.

Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.

Aug. 2, 1838.—4t.

DO LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL

ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and clothed.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

*The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above if, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

CASINGS,

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.

Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—4t.

BACON.

5,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Aug. 21, 1838.—4t.

THOMAS J. WALKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville,

Benton County, Ala.

HOLLIS D. SEWELL

NOTICE

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note, given by the subscriber payable to J. M. Raiford for fifteen hundred dollars, to the best of my knowledge due sometime in February last. As I have sufficient offsets against said note, I forwarn all persons from trading for it.

PHILIP SPAN,

September 6, 1838.—4t.

Tallashatchee Sulphur Springs.

THE undersigned having recently purchased these

Springs, would respectfully

beg leave to announce to the

citizens of the Valley, that he has a few comfortable

houses, that will be completed by the 12th of

August, for the accommodation of those who may

wish to resort to them with their families. These

Springs are 6 miles from Jacksonville, on the leading

road to Huntsville; 4 miles from Alexandria, at which place, any number of guests can be

accommodated. The neighborhood of Alexandria is settled by wealthy, hospitable, and genteel

families, who have hitherto shown, and will no doubt continue to show the utmost cheerfulness in

receiving such as prefer an evening ride to a location at the Springs. Persons can be accommodated

within a mile of the Springs should it be preferred.

There are numbers attending these Springs who board in the neighborhood, and hundreds have gone away for the want of accommodation.

The proprietor would beg leave to say to the community, that these Springs were bought without any improvements, and not having possession and being at a distance, found it impossible to make any other accommodation than will be afforded by the 12th of August. Arrangements will be made, as soon as the nature of the case will permit, for as many as may wish to attend.

The water of these Springs is admitted by the best of judges acquainted with mineral waters, not to be inferior to any of the White Sulphur Springs in the U. S. The best evidence of its virtue is the number of cures effected by it within a short time, an account of which will be laid before the public at some future time.

JOHN SCHENCK.

Aug. 9, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been given to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of St. Clair county, on the 30th day of June last, on the Estate of Andrew Mayes deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by payment.

August 23d 1838.—6t.

MOSES DEAN, Adm'r.

CISRO.

The Best Son of Eclipse.

FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the fall season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and will be let to mares at \$20 the season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand.

Any gentleman forming a company of five mares, shall have them at fifteen dollars, payable within the season, and if the mare shall not prove with foal the fall season, shall have the spring season gratis. The season to commence on the 10th September and expire on the 10th December.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

PEDIGREE.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsher Tonson, grand dam by Sotoros.

This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse, Cisro, she was got by Montsher Tonson, her dam by Sotoros. Given under my hand.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.

I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tonson, dam by Sotoros.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON,

RICHARD SINGLETON.

September 6, 1838.—3t.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,

HAVING associated themselves in the

practice of medicine, respectfully

fully tender their services to the various

branches of the profession to the citizens

of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their

office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless

professionally absent.

Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends &

the public generally, that he has

lately opened a **House of Entertainment**

in the town of Jacksonville, Benton

County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on

the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes

to merit and secure a liberal share of public

patronage.

May 10, 1838.

LOOK HERE.

WE have just received from the North a substantial stock of

GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability or

give satisfaction both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence

invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.

Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note, given by the subscriber payable to J. M. Raiford for fifteen hundred dollars, to the best of my knowledge due sometime in February last. As I have sufficient offsets against said note, I forwarn all persons from trading for it.

PHILIP SPAN,

September 6, 1838.—4t.

From the Boston Post.
LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN LELAND.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers this morning, extracts from a letter written within a few days by the Rev. Mr. Leland, of Cheshire, to the editor of this paper. Through a life of four score years, Mr. L. has been as upright and conscientious in his political conduct, as in his character as a teacher of divine truth. In the contest between Adams and Jefferson, he was one of Mr. Jefferson's most influential supporters, and after the election of the sage of Monticello to the Presidential Chair, he was made the organ of the farmers in Western Massachusetts, for presenting to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the famous "Cheshire Cheese." This evidence of the agricultural skill and wealth of the Democratic yeomanry of New England, was received by the President with peculiar pleasure, and was considered by him the highest compliment he could enjoy. It is the yeomanry of the country who now sustain the present democratic administration—they are the watchers of the sacred flame, and their vigilance will never allow it to be extinguished. But we are detaining our readers too long from the wisdom and experience which flows below:

"BANK AND PEOPLE."

Nine hundred banks, containing three hundred millions of stock, with nine hundred Presidents, nine hundred Cashiers and nine hundred bank lawyers, five thousand Directors, (all influential characters,) fifty thousand dealers on bank credit, a great portion of the members of Congress, and of the State Legislatures, who hold stock in banks, fifty thousand insolvents, (who want Government to pay their debts,) one hundred thousand office seekers from the Presidential Chair down to the lowest clerkship, with a multitude who have itching propensities for a few things. All these form a mighty host, flanked on one wing with anti-masons, and on the other with abolitionists; with a rear-guard of conservators, and many scouting parties beside.

Is it possible for the democracy of the U. States to withstand this formidable army, who have already bid defiance and settle the battle in array?

Democracy is principally composed of the tillers of the ground, and the mechanics of the most necessary articles. This class, for the most part, are not seeking nor expecting promotions; their wish is to be protected by Government in the enjoyment of their honest earnings; deducting therefrom what is necessary for the security of the remainder. Caucuses, conventions, and even the necessary polls of elections, call them from their accustomed & chosen pursuits; if there is no imperative call, they close to be in their occupations. A description of this class, forms no great splendor on paper;—nothing for the pompous (who despise the dull pursuits of labor) to admire! Their motto is "Equal Rights and no Exclusive Privileges." And their boast is that the two Presidents (Jefferson and Jackson) which they alone elected over all opposition, have purchased more land, paid more debts and obtained more indemnities, than all the rest of the Presidents. The first of these favorites drew the Declaration of Independence, and the last effected a victory and deliverance in the "BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS." These two events will never be forgotten while history exists. Should the BANK triumph over the PEOPLE, in the coming contest, and forever hereafter sustain the pre-eminence, yet the whole community will ever enjoy the advantages achieved by the two Democratic Presidents, as long as independence, the great western valley of the Mississippi, and freedom from debt are advantages; although many may vilify the men by whom the rich advantages were gained.

The love of power and wealth are strong propensities of human nature; and as money is the mean to obtain them, the love of it breaks over all bounds of restraint and becomes the "root of all evil." For the last thirty years the pulpits have been ringing, and the presses trumpeting, with more than usual sound, "Money, more Money!" and no prospects appear for the "previous question" to be taken. "Christian colleges must be erected and endowed—young men must acquire school divinity—the gospel must be sent to the heathen, who are perishing for lack of knowledge—the reformation will be commensurate to the money—every cent may save a soul. Money! more Money! much more must be collected by all devisable means of flattery and holy threatening, or miracles? Second—If money was all to be sunk or lost all its value, would not a great part of what is called religion die of the quick consumption?

The old aphorism, "like people, like priests," is appropriate in the case now in view. If the priests are all alive to get money to build their temple of religious fame, more banks—great banks, durable banks, that we may get money to speculate with, and gain profits without trouble.

The outcry, "hard times and little money"

has been constantly sounding for eight years in my hearing, but with small variation and excepting those who have been trading presumptuously on bank loans, (in speculations that have been rather injurious to the nation,) it is hard to conceive any just grounds of complaint any have at this time. Hard labor and all productions of the earth, flocks and herds, taken in the aggregate, demand current and handsome prices. If the prices were higher the money would be proportionably of less value.

The banks have proved their power over the Government, by suspending specie payments—they stopped the wheels of Government, which cost a special session of Congress to remove the blocks. The same may happen as often as the banks please, so long as the banks and the Government are united in marriage. Some are for dissolving the Union, and thereby retaining their rights, while others are shouting, O Bank, live forever! who is like unto this beast! who is able to make war with him?

To have money sufficient for a medium of trade to facilitate all useful commerce in which individuals may grow wealthy, and the public reap advantages, is desirable; but to have a circulating currency so abundant as to check useful industry in some, and assist others in gambling speculation (in which one cannot grow rich without others grow poor) is rather injurious to society at large; but moral reasoning, though ever so sound, is but a feeble defence against a heated disposition.

Borrowing nothing from history, but confining myself to what I have seen, there has been (from the administration of Lord North down to the present time) a raging war between the claims of aristocrats and the right of man.

In the year 1774 the "Aristocrats" contended for the doctrine that Kings were appointed by God; and to resist them would be resisting the ordinance of God, and bring on condemnation. The "democrats" plead that natural rights anteceded all institutions—that opposition to tyrants was in obedience to God—liberty or death! was their countersign. In 1787, the "aristocrats" labored to establish a Government above the control of the people. The "democrats" sought for a Government that recognized the sovereignty of the people—the rights of man under equitable law a Government of expressed and defined powers. After the constitution was put in operation, the "aristocrats" exerted all their power to bind the administration into a monarchical channel: and by construction made considerable progress; but the beginning of the present century brought the Apostle of Liberty into the chair, whose elevation checked their designs, but did not change their ground of opposition, and exclaimed, "we are all one—now is the era of good feeling—drop all contention and let us build together!" These good words and fair speeches decided the hearts of many who were simply honest, broke down the line of demarcation, and amalgamated the nation into a hotch-potch. During this apathy of twelve years the "aristocrats" gained great strength, until the hero of New Orleans was called from the Hermitage to preside over the nation, who boldly withstood them eight years. As the deposits were removed from the Bank of the U. S. and that bank could not obtain a renewal of charter, it has shown such haughtiness to the Government and towards other banks that the power of such an institution ought to be shunned: and yet the bankruptcies of all, and the suspensions of payments in all banks, is laid to the charge of Jackson!

During the Revolutionary war, the declaration of the whigs was: "If we can save half our interests and gain our Independence we shall be satisfied." But now the whigs of the new school say: "Give us money—give us the officers—give us the Government and we shall be satisfied; otherwise we shall cast all the blocks in the way that are in our power, to stop the wheels of Government."

The love of money is common with all political parties; and if a majority of the people of the United States believe (although the Constitution gives no power) that a bank, incorporated by the General Government, will pay the debts of insolvents—aid speculative enterprise—foster manufactures and raise the price of hard labor and the productions of the earth, the administration of the Government "will fall into other hands." It is possible, however that people will realize that it is not the abundance, but the intrinsic value of money that makes it profitable. The rage of useless speculation may die away, and the people may yet triumph over the bank; notwithstanding the present excitement. The nine hundred iron chariots of "Sisera" were discomfited before the patriotism of "Barrak."

From the Declaration of Independence unto the present time, my unmitigated desire has been that the United States might enjoy freedom without licentiousness—good government without tyranny—pure religion without hypocrisy—and wealth without haughtiness. And now at the close of a

very unprofitable life, my wish is ardent, that the States in union, and severally in their sovereignty, may by good customs, virtuous habits and wise counsels, shun the fatal gulph of Legislative usurpation over the Rights of Individuals.

JOHN LELAND.

TENDENCIES OF CHRISTIANITY.

It is the purpose of God to exalt, and not to debase society, and to roll onward the tide of human improvement. It is SIN which has covered the earth with ignorance and poverty; and the moment the gospel legislates over the universal heart of nations, it will be filled with intelligence and abundance. The descriptions of the world's prosperity under the reign of Christ, are those of Paradise regained; the New Jerusalem descending from heaven adorned as a bride. God, who has flung such a profusion of beauty over all his works, will heal the wounds and clothe the nakedness of the renovated world.

It is the multiplication of Innocent enjoyment, as society rises; as members multiply, which multiplies employment, and income, and competence to the increasingly dense population of the city and country. Without this endless division of labor and multiplication of employment, as society rises in civilization and wealth, the increase of numbers would be the increase of ignorance, and poverty, and wretchedness. And yet it is this constitution of Heaven in the appointment of different orders, and employments, and taste, and talents, among men, against which the envy of man has been most virulent and rebellious.—All, left to inclination, would rush up to honor, wealth, and leisure, to starve amid their abundance. They would indeed be honorable men; but who would do them reverence? They would be rich; but who would construct their dwellings, provide raiment, and minister to their wants, speed the plough, construct the turnpikes, excavate the canals, form the rail roads, drive the steamboats, and navigate the ocean? The result of universal wealth would be universal poverty, unusual stagnation of business, and ruin of society.—A-mid their shining heaps of gold they could purchase nothing. All would be gentlemen above labor, and yet every one would be compelled to be his own menial and artisan. But if to prevent envy and secure republican equality, you exile wealth and capital and variety of condition and go down to relative poverty. Then where would be the capital for the employment of the poor? Where the thrifty agriculture, the lively commerce, the industrious artisan, the lengthened canal, the steamboat and rail-road, and gallant ship, annihilating distances, and condensing the world into a larger neighborhood for the exchange of knowledge, commodities, and kind offices? How manifestly in attempting to mend the constitution of our Heaven, are the wise taken in their own craftiness, and the foolishness of God illustrated in surpassing the wisdom of man.

There is but one way of securing universal equality to man—and that is, to regard every honest employment as honorable, and then for every man to learn in whatsoever state he may be, therewith to be content, and to fulfil with strict fidelity the duties of his station, and to make every condition a post of honor.—Dr Beecher.

From the Columbus (Miss.) Democrat.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN YAZOO.

We publish to-day the proceedings of a meeting held at Benton, Yazoo county, on the 30th ult. The objects of the meeting were to bring about a re-union of the State rights and democratic parties, and to appoint delegates to the convention to be held in Jackson this winter. We look upon this as a most important movement—as the beginning of a new era in politics, the re-organization of parties upon correct, constitutional principles. We hope that the example so nobly set by Yazoo, will be followed up generally in every county in the State. The state rights and democratic parties are identical in principle, and have the same objects in view, why then should they act in opposition to each other? Every consideration of patriotism, it seems to us, should induce them to a cordial union in support of the republican doctrines of '98, such a union alone can perpetuate our free institution, and save our constitution from the unhallowed grasp and latitudinarian construction of federalism.

Our friends in Yazoo are warm and sanguine. They do not believe that Henry Clay can get a majority of the votes of the county, notwithstanding it has always been considered one of the most decidedly whig counties in the State. One of the gentlemen who attended the meeting at Benton thus writes us:

"I hasten to inform you of the first dawn of political light in the county of Yazoo, which I hope will so increase as to overshadow the political horizon of this State. The Ball is just in motion, and will be kept so until the sense of the community is expressed, and when the minds of the people are

once brought to think seriously on the true political state of the Union they cannot hesitate to determine which is the proper course for them to pursue. We held a meeting in Benton yesterday, in which the nullifiers joined, and after some discussion of the actual position of, and relation between the nullifiers and democrats or state rights party proper, it was determined that if any difference of principle existed between them they had the same object in view, and they should unite and co-operate heartily together to effect that object. They accordingly did unite, and appoint a Committee who adopted resolutions, which, as far as they go, I think, will meet the approbation of every true Democrat.

A great, and I think a general revolution of political parties is about to take place, and I begin to think that in a few months the name of whig, as now understood, will be almost extinct in Mississippi at least amongst the planters, except those who profess the old federal doctrine. Many conspicuous persons, who have heretofore been denominated whigs, have abandoned the party so far as to go against the United States Bank and Henry Clay for president, and these you know are leading articles in the whig faith. I would as soon have expected a move of the kind which I have above described to take place in Boston as Yazoo. But their eyes are now opening, and you need not be surprised to see our Representatives instructed to support the Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator; if they should be free in the house will obey, for our Senators are Federalists of the "Boston Stamp" will do as they please. It was proposed at the meeting to agree to, though not in the shape of a resolution, that we should have monthly meetings; should this be done I will advise you of the progress we make in the future of whiggery.

Following are the resolutions above mentioned:

1. Resolved, That the resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, of 1793, and Madison's report of 1799, constitute, in our opinion, the text book of political orthodoxy.

2. Resolved, That the Democratic and State Rights parties of the United States cannot consistently with many important principles which they entertain in common, vote for the establishment of a National Bank, or the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency.

3. Resolved, That a union of the Democratic and State Rights parties of the State is necessary in the present posture of public affairs, in order to maintain the true principles of their political faith, as well as to secure the safety, commercial independence and best interests of the south.

4. Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of a divorce of the General Government from banks, and consider their connection as injurious and corrupting alike to Banks and Government.

5. Resolved, That we recommended to the Democratic and State Rights parties of every county throughout our State, to hold meetings and express their sense on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

6. Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to represent this meeting in the Convention of the Democratic and State Rights party to be held in Jackson, on the eighth day of January 1839: Hiram G. Russell, James M. McKinstrey, Josiah Strange, John M. Sharpe, John J. Michie, Robert S. Hall, Washington Dansey, M. B. Hauser, Robert Stevens, William Evans, John Battaille, R. S. Duelling, Daniel Jones, David Barber, and Joel C. Rice.

7. Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet again in Benton, on the first Monday in September next.

8. Resolved, That the Manchester, Benton, and Lexington papers be, and they are hereby, requested to publish the proceedings, and the newspapers generally throughout the State.

9. Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary.

J. M. SHARPE, Chairman,
J. BATTLE, Secretary.

From the (Marion) Southern Herald.

MR. McDUFFIE'S LETTER.

CHERRY HILL, July 25, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your friendly letter, expressing a desire to know my opinion on the questions which now agitate the country, relative to the custody of the public money of the United States, and the regulation of the general currency and exchanges. As I never had a political opinion I was unwilling to disclose, I have no hesitation in answering your inquiries. I have regretted to perceive, what you state that contradictory versions of my opinions have prevailed in different quarters, owing I presume to the fact that I do not concur entirely with either of the political parties recently organized upon the basis of these questions. It is deeply to be regretted, indeed, that these questions have been made the foundation of a political organization of the present great political parties contending for the Presidency, though I admit this result could scarcely be avoided. Such an organization is exceedingly unpropitious to the cause of truth, and almost entirely precludes the possibility of a discriminating judgment. You must take the whole or reject the whole by

the practical canons of party discipline. A most unfortunate change has been the consequence on the whole subject of Banking, and of the connection of the Government with the Banks. You are no doubt aware that during all the struggles of the late Bank of the United States, against the war urged against it by the Federal Executive, I steadily sustained that institution on the grounds both of its extensive usefulness and its constitutionality; and I will add that there is no part of my public life to which I look back with more satisfaction than to this. I still believe a Bank of the United States to be constitutional, and am as confident as reason and experience can make me on my similar question, that it is the best practical means of maintaining a uniform currency, and a low and uniform rate of exchanges over the whole U. States, so long as paper money constitutes the larger portion of our actual currency.

But I am constrained to say that in the extraordinary disjunction and co-junction of political parties which have recently taken place, I am left almost alone on the subject of a Bank of the United States, as Mr. Benton was when he put his celebrated ball in motion. I always supported such an institution as an antagonist power to the State Banks, and as a means of restraining their extravagant issues. Its utility consists almost entirely, in my opinion, in the exercise of this salutary control over such State Banks as were inclined to run into excesses. Such were then the opinions of those with whom I acted. But now the state of opinion is entirely changed, as well as the relations of the Banks. The present advocates of a Bank of the United States maintain practically, if not in terms, that as Bank credit is the most potent of all the agents for producing wealth, the more we have of it the better; and they seem to regard him as an old-fashioned political economist who should doubt that the issue of every additional hundred millions of Bank paper, added just that much wealth to the country. In fact the party now urging the establishment of a Bank of the United States, are the open apologists and advocates of the pet bank system, which they concurred with me in denouncing, as a most fearful and stupendous system of corruption and of despotic power in the hands of the federal Executive. I was perfectly sincere when I said that it would be easier to resist a President at the head of forty thousand troops, than one who wielded such a confederacy of Banks. Yet after this system has utterly failed, those who denounced it when it was a mere experiment, have now adopted it as a stepping-stone to a Bank of the United States, with a capital of \$50,000,000, to be located in the city of New York! I confess, that with my opinions wholly unchanged on the general subject, I should regard a bank established under such auspices, thus located and with such a capital, as an institution eminently dangerous to the liberties of the country. I will not disguise my opinion, that a Bank of the U. States, established under the most favorable circumstances, however perfect as a regulator of the currency, is liable to become a very dangerous institution in the hands of a federal Executive. The old Bank of the U. States scrupulously abstained from politics until forced, in self-defence, to abandon, in some degree, its neutral position. I regarded this as one of its great merits. But what would necessarily be the character of a bank of Fifty millions, established in New York, under the present circumstances of the country? Bank or no Bank is clearly and distinctly the issue which is to decide the next Presidential election and to be decided by it.

Such a bank would be unavoidably a mere engine in the hands of the ascendant party, a tremendous instrument of power and mischief thus created and thus wielded. You may recollect that in my last speech on the deposite question, I stated as a reason for supporting the existing bank, that its overthrow would produce precisely such a state of anarchy as we now have in the currency and exchanges; that to extricate themselves from such a condition, the people would fly into the arms even of a Government Bank, upon the principle that men will seek refuge from anarchy even in the worst form of despotism. I fear my prediction has been very nearly fulfilled. For the chances are that any bank established under the prevailing auspices, would be in fact a Government Bank, whatever it might be in form. And here I am reminded of the extraordinary speech of Mr. Clay, in which he maintains that the proposed organization of the Treasury, making it independent of Banks, is in fact a Government bank. Whatever other objections may be urged against this Treasury scheme it is certainly free from this. It has not one of the attributes of a bank. It would neither discount notes nor issue bills. It would have no favors to confer upon any body, unless the payment of a just debt may be so regarded. If the fact of drawing upon its own funds to pay its debts, will make a Treasury Bank, every man is a banker.

But to return to the subject of a bank of the United States. When I founded the late Bank of the United States abandoned to its fate by all parties, I came to the conclusion that the wisest course that could be pursued on the subject would be to let every other expedient be fully and fairly tried before any attempt should be made to incorporate another. Unless the public mind can be brought,

as in England, to regard such a bank as a National institution, supported by all parties alike, it will always be a party engine. A party contest for the renewal of the charter at the end of every 10 or 20 years, would be almost equal to a disputed succession in a monarchy. The most painful of all processes is the reform of the currency by the agency of a National Bank, after several years of unstrained and excessive issues. Such was the case in 1818-'20, and such would be more decidedly the case now. Such dreadful remedies are not to be used every day. And I can scarcely see with patience many of those who co-operated with Gen. Jackson in destroying the late bank when it was unpopular, now contending for the establishment of another, when distress has turned public opinion in favor of a National Bank, under the vain and delusive expectation that it will relieve them from their pecuniary embarrassments. Nothing could prove more conclusively that distress is a bad reasoner, than that the people who are involved in debt should expect to be relieved by such an institution. Its very first office would be to correct a redundant currency. Let us see how this would be performed. A bank of fifty millions would probably issue at least thirty millions of its bills.—This would increase the existing redundancy, and of course render it necessary for the State Banks to curtail their issues so much the more. In fact, if a National Bank performed its duty, its entire operation at first would be to increase the pressure upon the State Banks, and through these the distress of the people.

Nothing has surprised me more than that the State banks should in some quarters of the Union look to a National Bank as a means of relieving them. On the contrary, so far as they are concerned, the National Bank would be worse than an Independent Treasury, with the specie feature, as it is called.—The public moneys would be of course deposited in the National bank. Now we all know that although the bank of the United States was very liberal in its dealings with the State banks, they were constantly complaining that when their bills were deposited by the Treasurer in that bank, it habitually demanded the specie for them, or drafts upon distant points that were equivalent to specie. This grew out of the common usages of banks, and the obligation of the bank to place the funds of the Government where they might be wanted. For example, the Government collects half a million of revenue in Charleston, in the local bills; and deposits them in the Branch of the United States Bank.—These funds are wanted at Norfolk, and as South Carolina bills will not answer there, the Branch demands specie or a draft on Norfolk, which is perhaps as costly to the local banks.

Upon the whole, then, though I believe a well regulated and well conducted bank of the United States the best means of securing a sound and uniform bank paper currency, I should regard the establishment of a National bank, under the existing auspices, as highly dangerous, and calculated to increase instead of diminishing the pecuniary embarrassments of the country.

As to the Independent Treasury system, so far as it proposes to withhold the public depositories from the banks I entirely approve of it. Thus far it is simply an abandonment of the pet bank system, which all parties have condemned, and our fatal experience has confirmed the sentence. The objection that it increases the patronage, and influence of the Government, is wholly without foundation. I believe, on the contrary, that the power of the Executive to select favored banks, at discretion, to receive the Government funds on general deposite, would give it, speaking within bounds, one hundred times as much patronage and influence as the appointment of any probable number of official depositories would confer.

As to the requirement that all dues to the Government shall be paid in specie exclusively, I have been opposed to it from the beginning, believing that it would increase the pressure of the times and render it more difficult for the banks to resume specie payments. As far as it goes, it would tend to diminish both their means and their motives to resume, though I believe its effects both for good and for evil have been excessively overstrained. Mr. Calhoun contends that bills of the banks derive their principal credit from their being received by the Government, which he regards as an endorsement by the Government; and Mr. Webster and others, seizing upon this idea, drew the inference that if the Government withdraws this endorsement, bank credit will be entirely annihilated! Now I think both the premises of Mr. Calhoun and the conclusion of his opponents extravagant. A practical view of the operations of the Treasury will make this plain. Though the annual revenue should be thirty millions (and it ought not to be more than half that sum) there would not be at any one time, in the Treasury, or in the hands of the collecting and disbursing officers, more than six millions of dollars. Of course five or six millions of money, whether of metal or paper, would perform the fiscal operations of the Treasury. Suppose, first, that the Government, by receiving six millions of paper of the banks located where the Government revenue is collected, can operate as an endorsement giving credit to the one hundred and fifty millions of bank paper of the various

banks throughout the United States; or on the other hand, that the withdrawal of this endorsement, by refusing to receive the six millions of bank paper will destroy the credit of one hundred and fifty millions of that paper, which under no circumstances would ever reach the Treasury? Undoubtedly the banks located where the revenue is collected are greatly benefited by the receipt of their bills by the Government. The exaction of specie in payment of this revenue would withdraw this benefit, but I cannot perceive that a corresponding benefit would accrue to any body else.

To the objection that the receipt of bank bills violates that clause which implies that the revenue shall be collected in a uniform currency, I will only say that if specie is a uniform currency, so are bills that can be at any moment converted into specie.—To be sure it is not safe, but the Government may demand specie at any moment, when it has cause to apprehend danger. But though I am opposed to exacting specie exclusively, I have been very anxious to see Treasury bills or certificates, bearing no interest, substituted entirely in the place of both specie and bank bills. To accomplish this result, it would be necessary to provide that nothing shall be received in payment of dues to the Government, but this Treasury paper or specie. The result would evidently be that very little would in fact be paid but Treasury paper. This would be a very great improvement in the first operations of the Government, and I regret that Mr. Calhoun did not make it a part of his plan, instead of merely suggesting it. It would have entirely removed every rational objection to the specie feature of his scheme. It has been wholly misapprehended by Mr. Webster and his associates. As I believe I was the first person in the United States to suggest it, I will now briefly explain my view of it. It is not designed to furnish a general currency, but merely a currency for the fiscal operations of the Government. This is its essential character, and its results from it that no more of this paper ought to be issued than will perform this function. As I have heretofore said, the present revenue of the United States would not probably require more than six millions of currency to perform all the offices connected with it, from the moment of its collection to that of its disbursement. Congress should, therefore, authorize the issue of this sum and no more, and it should be made re-issuable indefinitely. The value of this paper would be derived, not from its irredeemability, as bank paper notes, but from its receivability by the Treasury, and from the amount being limited to what will be actually absorbed in the receipts and payments of the Government. Nothing can be more simple, and safe, and economical. In the first place it would be equivalent to the creation of six millions of specie, which would cost the country nothing, and yet answer the purposes of its Treasury. I think better than specie, and much better than bank paper. If the Government were to use specie, besides costing the country just six millions instead of nothing, it would create a pressure on the banks, and would be a medium much more affected in the uniformity of its value by the state of the foreign exchanges than this Treasury paper.—The rise and fall of foreign exchanges would not affect this paper at all, as it can circulate in this country only. This would be a great merit, giving it in this respect a decided preference over specie or bank bills. If the Government were to use bank bills, besides being precisely as costly a medium as specie, it would expose the Government and People to the hazards of bank insolvency or bank suspension.—Moreover the transmission of funds from one point to another, which is very embarrassing to the banks and disturbing to the exchanges, where the Government uses bank bills, would produce no such effects where Treasury paper is used. The truth is, then, that the question comes to this—shall the people of the United States use their own credit, which costs them nothing, or that of the banks, which costs as much as specie, as the medium of the fiscal operations of the common Treasury? If this be the question, as I think it is, no patriot can hesitate in deciding it. To call this Treasury paper continental money or French assignate, would be justly regarded as an absurdity, if it had not been done by a man of Mr. Webster's character. If the Government were to attempt to make this paper a substitute for revenue, instead of the mere medium of collecting it, by making it the means of effecting a permanent loan even of twenty or thirty millions, it would necessarily depreciate, as it will carry no interest, and would be justly liable to the above odious comparison in a degree proportioned to its excess. The Treasury bills issued at the extra session, notwithstanding all the unparliamentary efforts of the banks and of mere party politicians to depreciate them, performed the functions of a Treasury currency perfectly well. These notes were paid out in the first instance to the public officers and public creditors, passed into the hands of those who had to pay money to the Government, and thence back into the Treasury. About six millions of them, I think performed the whole operation of collecting and disbursing the revenue. Since the attempt of the New England federalists to destroy the credit of the country, by denouncing as immoral and irreligious

that who would lend money to the Govern-

ment, I have never witnessed any thing so senseless of patriotism, than the efforts systematically made to depreciate the credit of Treasury notes issued at the extra session.—What shall we think of the patriotism of men, who could publicly express their exaltation that the irredeemable paper currency was above the par of Government paper? Politicians who have placed the hope of advancement upon the combined influence of the banks, or have invested their private funds in them, seem to regard the interest of the people at large as of small consequence when it comes in conflict with the of the banks; and the real ground of opposition to the Treasury paper is that it supersedes as pro tanto the use of bank paper, thus limits the field for bank circulation.

I consider the constitutional objection to this Treasury paper as unfounded. Surely the Government can receive any thing it chooses, even if it were brick bats, provided they are of uniform value, and this paper will be much more uniform than bank paper, and I think, than specie itself. It certainly does not become those who maintain that Government should receive bank paper in discharge of its dues, to deny its right to receive its own paper. The only power exercised by the government would be the agreement to receive the paper! Its whole value would be derived from this. Its receipt by the public officers, and creditors will be voluntary, and of course no objection can be made to it by those who have clamored much against paying those governments' liabilities in specie. They should rather be consistent, if they choose; bank paper is good for them. The objection that they are bills of credit, and, therefore, unconstitutional, is without even plausibility. The States only are prohibited from issuing bills of credit; obviously because it would interfere with the power of Congress to regulate the currency. The phrase "bills of credit" too, conveys a technical idea which cannot be understood by referring to our revolutionary history. It meant precisely the Supreme Court in this State have accordingly decided that the bills of our State bank are not bills of credit, though they are based entirely on the credit of the State, and constitute a large portion of its currency. But the government of the U. States does not propose to make these Treasury notes a general currency. It only proposes to receive them in discharge of its own dues, and to pay, them to its own customers with their consent. If they go out of this narrow circle, it will be by the agency of the parties concerned, and because they will happen to answer better than any thing else to transmit funds at a distance. But if the amount issued is limited judiciously, they will soon return to their appropriate sphere of circulation. In a single word, the power to borrow money, either upon stock certificates or treasury notes, or in any other imaginable mode, is expressly granted to Congress, and though Treasury notes were largely issued during our last war with England, even the New England federalists, who denied the power of Congress to call the militia into the armies of the country, never questioned its power to issue these notes.

The notion that the issue of these Treasury notes would convert the Treasury into a Bank is purely chimerical. There is not the semblance of reality in it. It would neither receive depositories nor grant loans on discounted notes. To the limited extent of its issues, it would be more appropriate to call it a mint, as it would answer the purpose of that public Treasury better than coin, without any cost to the people.—Now, why such vehement opposition to this Treasury paper on the part of those who are so much opposed to the exaction of specie in payment of dues to the Government, when it is obvious that it would supersede the use of specie, and the Treasury almost entirely? It is because it would also supersede the use of Bank bills in the operations of the Treasury? Can it be possible that any patriotic citizen would prefer the interest of a few favored banks, over that of the United States, and therefore compel the Government to use the credit of the Banks instead of its own in collecting, and disbursing its own revenues? I am aware that many members of Congress are so deeply involved in the Banks, that it is with them a question between self-interest and patriotism. Indeed the great controlling motive interest of the North, in the shape of Bank stocks, which sufficiently accounts for the vehemence with which Mr. Webster denounces the proposed Treasury paper as continental money, when plain common sense dictates that the Government were bankrupt to the amount of a thousand millions, these Treasury certificates, would forever remain at par as long as the Government should continue to collect annually an amount of revenue sufficient to absorb them. The sole foundation of their credit is that the Government will receive them, and that their amount does not exceed the sum annually required to collect and disburse the public revenue. Now when it is known that the continued issue of this proportion some hundreds of millions, the absurdity of the suggested analogy must be apparent to those who have not a strong interest in not perceiving it. I must close abruptly. I am on the eve of setting out for Europe, and regret that

only had time to write this hasty scrawl
so important a subject.

Very sincerely yours,
GEO. McDUFFIE.
SAM'L A. TOWNES, Esq.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE ALA. SEPT. 13, 1838.

A convention for the promotion of internal improvements is to be held at Huntsville on the twentieth of this month. The specific objects of the convention are to devise means for removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Tennessee River from its mouth to Knoxville, the extension and completion of the Rail Road from Tusculum to Memphis and also that from Selma to Gunter's Landing. Other works will probably be submitted to the consideration of the Convention. We are glad to perceive that the citizens of Alabama, are becoming alive to the great subject of internal improvements. (Many of our Sister States with far less resources than ours are fast rising to prominence by means of their Rail Roads and canals in Georgia there are now four Rail Roads in progress under the patronage of the Legislature; and we all know what immense sums have been expended by Pennsylvania and New York during the last ten years on their works of internal improvements.)

We had some conversation with the President and Secretary of the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road who passed through this place a few days since on their way to attend the convention. From them we learn that they have now ninety hands in their employ, thirty-five miles of the road located, and that during the present year ten miles of the route will be completed. A proposition has been made to apply to the Legislature during the next session, to issue State bonds after twenty per cent of the stock has been paid in by the stockholders, and that the State should take a mortgage on the Rail Road as security, these bonds can be disposed of in Europe at three or four per cent per annum, running for thirty or forty years. If this aid is obtained from the State, the Rail Road will be completed in two years, if they do not they will still progress with the work, but in the present embarrassed State of the money market a longer period must elapse before the work can be finished. We extract the following paragraph from the circular letter of the committee of Madison county to show the important advantages New York has from her canal alone.

"The Western canal of N. Y. cost about twelve millions, and the tables show that in the space of seven years, during its construction, real estate was enhanced in value one hundred and eighty millions, and many agricultural products nearly doubled. A bushel of wheat which previously cost 20 to 50 cents to carry to market, can now be delivered from the same points for 2 to 3 cents; and, of course, that saving is speedily converted into cooperative capital applicable to the extension of agriculture or to some new enterprise. The operation of this principle, in the space of twenty years, on the productive industry of the region affected by that improvement, estimated, by what were then supposed to be chimerical and visionary enthusiasts at 250,000 tons, swelled the amount of ascending and descending trade to the incredible quantity of thirteen hundred thousand tons annually. And now the Canal is found to be utterly inadequate to the increased wants of commerce, and is about to be enlarged at an expense of nearly \$12,000,000 more. Not less striking results have been visible in the State of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and, indeed, in all parts of the improvement has been adapted to the resources of the country to be benefited and to the wants of commerce."

PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM.

By the Boston papers we learn, that the sympathies of the Abolitionists, have been excited towards another portion of their "unfortunate brethren." An Orang-Outang was advertised to be sold at Auction, a proposition was made in the Abolition society, to rescue the Orang from the hands of the Auctioneer, that she might enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, various anecdotes were related of this "interesting race." But the proposition to rescue was finally rejected. We have since understood that a distinguished Abolition lecturer forgetting all the prejudices which have so long existed against this "unfortunate race" is about to lead to the Hymeneal Altar, this deeply injured Orang daughter, the lovely & interesting Miss Wilhelmnia Outang.

We have received the following communication in a stiff, crabbed, sour looking handwriting, in which, the writer accuses us with being partial to our own contributors, really, we don't feel any very great partiality towards, "impartiality." And in this instance at least we plead "not guilty." "Impartiality" calls in question our sincerity in instituting a comparison between the Louisville & Jacksonville Amelias. Our remarks were made in perfect good faith without any reference to local feelings or prejudices, solely on the poetical merits of the two compositors, and we believe most of our readers agree with us in our Judgment, and if "impartiality" dissents from our opinion it is owing to his own dullness. The Louisville poetry was well enough but it was not equal to the Jacksonville. We hope, shortly to hear from Amelia again.

To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican:
Sir:—In your last number, I was glad to find a general invitation to contributors. And on the strength of this, I should have volunteered an essay on *Impartiality*, as I think at this juncture could not have failed of *appropriations*, had it been so well as I have lacked every other virtue. Besides, that I can lay claim to small skill in authorship. I must confess to more than ordinary incompetency in this line of writing. Should you then require why I would know this has made the selection of such a subject, and such a manner of dealing with it?—I answer briefly because I feel it must be evident to all not biased,—pardon my plain speaking, as your needs must be, by local prejudices, and partiality to your own contribu-

tors; that in the comparison instituted between the Poetical specimens, you have presented that you have Editorial gallantry, this indeed happily, and prettily played off, has put both your *sincerity* and *good judgment* apparently at fault; now without saying one word on the score of sincerity, as of course that takes small heed to anything in the shape of compliment, especially when addressed to a lady. I am aware, that even your *Jacksville Amelia*, will hold me altogether excused, when I try on your part, to have the whole thing considered; as it really is a mere compliment. And truly, the matter admits of no other interpretation, for who would dispute your ability to decide, were it left to the test of poetical acumen, and taste; and who will not candidly confess with me that the Louisville Amelia, writes not merely *pretty lady verses*,—but such as evince a style of poetry decidedly of the highest and more masculine order.

IMPARTIALITY.

For the Republican
From a M. S. to be entitled "The Spectator or life in the Alabama."

But we have other and better grounds for deciding that the position of the wounded man was to say the least fully doubtful from the first he had abandoned all hopes of himself here; and now in the near presence of eternity appeared only anxious if that might be to prepare for the future.

In health and in prosperity when each gale happily came fraught with strength and hope, and pleasure like too many it is to be feared, he held in naught, in worse than naught, the consolations of religion; acknowledging no sympathy with the feelings, pursuits and doctrines of those about him, who were considered to hold fast or part in the interests of the church; he rushed to the opposite extreme, and presumptuously disclaiming all dependence upon higher aid. So prone is the human mind to run into extremes. Fanaticism and superstition begin in ignorance, or hypocrisy; but either way they almost always tend to infidelity. Pity 'tis that the reasonable and saving medium between these two nearly equally dangerous extremes; is so difficult to find and so hard to maintain. Pity that the mild and beneficent religion of Jesus should be so frequently misconstrued by bigoted and ignorant or subverted to the selfish designs of craftily and interested men. But the strength of that veil which human pride, and a sinful nature, had hitherto held up before the fully blinded eyes of the dying man was now to be tested, and like a gasp of woe to slight, to resist the dews of an April morning;—it vanished, he knew not how, and left him with scarce a hope to dwell on.

For the Republican
A VOICE ON THE BANKS OF THE RUBICON.—No. 1.

One of the most fearful questions, which now agitate the political elements, of this highly favored land; is the Abolition of slavery; and this question is the great rock upon which the union of a State is now in the greatest danger of splitting. The cloud in whose bosom the thunderbolt sleeps, which is to be directed against the present institutions of our country is gathering in the North; and although neither dark nor lowering, still it tinges the political horizon with a portentous blackness; and its occasional distant, but deep toned thunder awakens a feeling of awful apprehension in the breast of every intelligent and vigilant patriot, and occasionally the sentinels upon the watch tower of southern liberty, and Southern right, have cried out "all is not well."

Every thing goes to prove, that the time is now at hand, when we should bestow much attention to this all important question; enthusiasm is by far the strongest passion of the human soul; and enthusiasm is one of the strongest marks, which distinguish this misguided sect of *nick-named* Philanthropists, who have enlisted in the cause of this dangerous, ruinous measure: indeed they seem willing to sacrifice that last, dearest sentiment, *self-interest*, and every thing within their reach will be seized upon, and bent to the purpose of furthering enterprise; money—politics—and religion will be presented to this unholy use: already we have heard in the halls of legislation, the poisonous sedition of abolition promulgated and defended—already we have seen that mighty lever—wealth—directed against the pillars of the Constitution; and fanaticism has sacrilegiously clothed itself in the revered mantle of religion, and stalked forth to battle in the ranks of the enemies to peace and Constitutional liberty.

This is no time for us to sleep upon our posts—our good genius may prepare no goose to arouse us from our criminal slumber, and we may be only awakened by the crash of our falling institutions, and the shouts of our successful enemies. Every movement should be watched—and noted every inch of ground disputed. Our first work should be, by the crumble of the ballot box to purge from our councils all who are the least suspected of political profligacy, and thus keep pure those great fountains whence we as a nation drink, for if this great spring be poisoned, all must feel its effect—and its corruption would at once spread from one end of our country to the other. Say not that one stained with such sins would not dare to seek at our hands the highest office in our gift; crime is always audacious, and is often seen in an assumed form to visit the very temple of justice. It is from these commanding posts that these wily incendiaries hope to throw with the most success their firebrands, it is from these high situations they intend to

make an attack at which true Philanthropists and humanity might well weep, and civil liberty with all its venerated train of happy consequences tremble. Again we say let us be careful how we admit any into our citadel, but lest like the unsuspecting Trojan, we fall a victim to our pure credulity and the deep stratagem of our enemies.

This is a subject upon which we should not for one moment listen to the rascally suggestions of cowardly compromise, or chicken-hearted concession, but our motto should be "we will be let alone;" and that sect that pushes its obtuse, intermeddling hand into the political Sanctum Sanctorum, where we keep our rights of property, had been guided by a happier star, had it been led into the breathings of the deadly Bohon Utopas.

All eyes are turned to a contemplated vacancy in the Presidential chair, each party, each sect is struggling to place its favorite in that highest office known to the world, and who can doubt that abolitionists are looking to the same high station, to place one of their favorites. Do we not see that there is one who now has a prominent stand for that office who has looked with a softened eye upon abolition, and whose burning eloquence has more than once harmed the hopes of those who publicly avow their sentiments upon that subject, we do not say that there has been a direct avowal of sentiment favorable to abolition, but we do insist that there has been proper occasions for making avowals, when nothing has been said, if nothing has been said for nothing has been said against it—and silence on that subject, at such a time as this is at least suspicious—at such a time we will close this communication by saying examine for yourselves.

LAOCOON.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TOWN BEAT JACKSONVILLE.

The time has just rolled round, that brings my services to a close, as Justice of the peace for this beat, and in accordance with the provisions of the law an election will take place in a short time, to fill the vacancy occasioned by law.

Fellow-citizens of the beat, I again stand as a candidate before you, my acts and doings for the last three years have been immediately under your scrutiny and observation, my judgment has been brought to bear and decide upon, upwards of two thousand cases, and it would be vain boasting to say, that in passing judgment upon that number of cases that I have not erred but I have the pleasing reflection, and can say that, there has been but two appeals (to the best of my recollection) from my docket, one of which my judgment was sustained, and the other would have been, had the plaintiff attended court.—Fellow-citizens, my standing as to moral honesty and qualification, together with these of my competitors, are before you, it is your province to canvass, and strictly examine for yourselves should you come calmly to the conclusion, that either of my opponents is better calculated to fill the place than I am, it is your duty to give that fine your support in preference to me, I am aware fellow-citizens that I have some bitter enemies to contend with, when such commences electioneering with you against me please ask them for their reasons for so doing, ask them to tell you their objections to me, by so doing you can arrive at the truth of the whole matter, and it is possible that the very objections that they raise may influence you to bestow your suffrage upon me.—Should be out of my power to visit you all at your respective houses, before the election, I beg to be excused, my occupation in life is one that confines me at home requires my daily attention, but I hope to meet you all at the polls, uncommitted and untrammelled prepared to bestow your vote upon the man of your choice without being dictated to by those, who would put me down through sinister motives. Should that choice again be your humble servant and, I again be elected to serve you, an expression of confidence on your part, should, and will create an effort on my part, to prove to all, and especially to my enemies, that your judgment and confidence has not been misplaced.

J. B. PENDLETON.

For the Jacksonville Republican:

To M—
I love thee for thine eye,
Which speaks the glorious mind within;
When on me first its radiant broke,
How leaped my spirit then:
To see it flash was ecstasy,
And be the thought forgiven,
I knelt beneath its sunshine glance;
And dreamed myself in Heaven.

I love thee, for the joy,
Enthroned upon thine Angel brows
It haunts my glowing reveries,
It flits before me now;
The Beauty of that hale joy,
Is brighter far to me
Than all the visions of the son,
Of immortality.

No Houris voice in Paradise
Can like thine own entrall,
The Peris smiles; they say are bright;
But brighter thine than all;
Thy step is like the Zephyr's kiss
Upon the Summer sea,
It meets, yet bath its touch no power
To make it billowy.

ALLIGATOR STORY.

The strongest kind of a team—Alligators in harness—Zip, my long tails!
They may talk of taming "untamable hyenas," of bringing ferocious tigers under subjection and making them as gentle as lambs and all that sort of thing; but when it comes to breaking alligators so that they will work in harness, we knock under. The invention of steam was a mere circumstance in comparison—electro magnetism, even if it is ever brought to such perfection so as to assist in turning a windmill in a gale, would be a minor consideration—but to the story.

The Captain of a steamboat engaged in the Red River trade has informed us, although we are inclined to think he was joking that a wealthy individual up that way has tamed and trained a couple of alligators so that they will swim in harness and haw and

gee about as regular as oxen. So well, indeed, have they been broken that their owner frequently tackles them up, hitches them to a "dog-out," and cruises about the bayous and ponds when the waters are to high to admit of his going on horse back.

On a late occasion, while sailing along quietly under the banks of a bayou with his "critters," harnessed in breast he was seen by a hunter, who sang out

"I say, there! hallo! drag your dug-out starn and give a chance to plug one of them varmints."

"Don't shoot this way—take care don't you see I'm after them?" said the owner, as the back-woods-man levelled his rifle.

"I see you're after 'em, and you'll see a ball fellerin' on the same trail in less than two minutes. Look out for yourself, stranger here goes for a crack at the varminthis way."

"Stop! hold up your rifle. That's my team you are aiming at. Look at the harness, there, just on the top of the water. They are hitched to the canoe, and I am on a little jaunt out back to look at and enter some lands."

"Well, I declare!" said the old hunter, "if that don't beat all the doins I've heerd on way in the thick settlements. I reckon you understand animal magnetism as they call it, a few."

"I understand training alligators."

"Well, you can pass—hope you'll have a pleasant excursion."

The man now stirred up his team, and was soon under way at a rate which would leave a common steamboat out of sight in no time.

[Editors of papers in England with whom we exchange will please copy the above for the information of the Trollopes and Fiddlers.]—Piquette.

William H. Estill Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace in the Town Beat.

We are authorized to announce James N. Haden, as a Candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Town Beat.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Orphans Court.
BENTON COUNTY, } Sept. 3d, 1838.

THIS Day came Washington Williams administrator of the estate of Franklin Williams deceased, and made application to the Court for a final settlement on the Estate aforesaid. It is therefore Ordered by the Court that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican to all persons whom it may concern to be and appear at the Clerk's office in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in November next to shew cause if any they have wily, said settlement should not be made.

(COPY TEST.) M. M. HOUSTON clk. c. c.
Sept. 13th 1838.—tf.

JOE PRINTING,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY, AND DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY, }
TAKEN up by William Sims,

living on Frogs Creek one bay mule 4 years old next spring 4 1/2 feet high, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to fifty five dollars
M. M. AUSTON, CLK.

W. B. HUNTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCANT.
Mobile, Ala.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by note or account are requested to come forward and settle them by the 15th inst. month as I am going to remove, and must by that time close my business.
September 6, 1838.—2t. JAMES BURNS.

To Planters and Merchants.
S. & J. LEEPER

HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses corner; propose to store Cotton, Receive and forward goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also, keep a stock of Groceries on hand.
August 30th, 1838.—m6m.

STRAYED

FROM The subscriber's plantation, on Tarrapin Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black Brindle Ox, about five years old, the tips of his horns sawed off, he is in good order, stout and well built. It is supposed he will make for Sawyer's ferry on Tallapoosa. Any person taking him up and giving me information thereof, shall be rewarded for his trouble.
August 30th, 1838.—tf. ANDERSON WILKINS.

SHERIFF SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the Town of Wetumpka Randolph county Ala., on the first Monday in October next, within the usual hours of sale, the following property viz, the North East quarter, of section thirteen, township seventeen, range nine. The west half of the southeast quarter; and east half of the southwest quarter, of section twelve, township seventeen and range nine, east in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of John Gooden; to satisfy two fi fa one in favor of Walker Reynolds; and one in favor of David Gordon.
WILLIS WOOD, SHFF.
By his deputy, H. W. HARRIS.
Aug. 23, 1838.—no. 85.—3t.

BACON.

25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama.
June 21, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the following Executions, and order of sale. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first day of October next, the following Lots or parts of Lots viz: the S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of section 21, and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of section 28. And the S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same, all in Township 13, and Range 6 in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of James Wessen, at the instance of Everett Saffield.

ALSO three lots lying, and situated in the Town of White Plains, as the property of Jacob Neman and Wm. Smith, and Charles Black; at the instance of Elijah Allen and Allen Andrews, and James Durks.

WM. OREAR, SHFF.
September 6, 1838.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY, }
Taken up a posted by Benjamin

Ellis, one stray mule, mouse color, large brand on the left thigh, much marked with the color, Hog backed a sink under the left eye, apparently lame, four feet and 1-2 high. Appraised to \$37.50cts.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

September 6, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trafficking for a note given to the subscriber payable to J. M. Haden for money loaned and delivery to the best of his knowledge of the same in February last. As I have since been advised against said note, I have no personal liability in it.

September 6, 1838.—3t. PHILIP LEWIS.

J. W. ESTILL, ESQ.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room lately occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.
Aug. 2, 1838.—tf.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON
THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

***The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

CASINGS,
CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.

Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

10,000 Yds. Bagging

1500 Coils Rope,
500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.
SHORTER & BANCROFT.

July 19, 1838.—4m.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties, that at the last term of the Circuit Court for said County, an account was ordered to be taken in the above entitled cause. I have therefore appointed Saturday, the first day of September next to take said account; at my office in the Town of Jacksonville; when and where all parties concerned are required to attend, with their accounts, exhibits, proofs and vouchers; to the end that a final decree can be had at the next term of said Court.

Attest: JAMES CROW,
Clerk & Master.
Aug. 8th, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a *House of Entertainment* in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new brick Building, on the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.
May 10, 1838.

LOOK HERE.

WE have just received from the North a substantial stock of

GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability or give satisfaction both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

BLANKS

of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office. Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. II. No. 36.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1838.

Whole No. 88

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until ordered and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Tallahassee Sulphur Springs.

The undersigned having recently purchased these Springs, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of the Valley, that he has a few comfortable houses, that will be completed by the 12th of August, for the accommodation of those who may wish to resort to them with their families. These Springs are 6 miles from Jacksonville, on the leading road to Huntsville; 4 miles from Alexandria, at which place, any number of guests can be accommodated. The neighborhood of Alexandria is settled by wealthy, hospitable, and genteel families, who have hitherto shown, and will no doubt continue to show the utmost cheerfulness in receiving such as prefer an evening ride to a location at the Springs. Persons can be accommodated within a mile of the Springs should it be preferred.

There are numbers attending these Springs who board in the neighborhood, and hundreds have gone away for the want of accommodation. A proprietor would beg leave to say to the community, that these Springs were bought without any improvements, and not having possession and being at a distance, found it impossible to make any other accommodation than will be afforded by the 12th of August. Arrangements will be made, as soon as the nature of the case will permit, for as many as may wish to attend.

The water of these Springs is admitted by the best of judges acquainted with mineral waters, not to be inferior to any of the White Sulphur Springs in the U. S. The best evidence of its virtue is the number of cures effected by it within a short time, an account of which will be laid before the public at some future time.

JOHN SCHENCK.

Aug. 9, 1838.—4t.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK.

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Jacksonville and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.

Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY,

TAKEN up by William Sims, living on Frog Creek one bay mule 4 years old next spring 43 feet high, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to fifty five dollars.

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To Planters and Merchants.

S. & J. LEEPER

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August 30th, 1838.—mfm.

W. R. LINTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANT,

Mobile, Ala.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

From the Savannah Georgian.

VAN BUREN vs. CLAY.

AGRICULTURE vs. THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

It is becoming every day more evident that Mr. Webster's pretensions for the Presidency are narrowing down to that point, when his name will be entirely withdrawn from before the people, or be allowed only to be used in subserviency to the views of the Hon. Henry Clay. This latter gentleman is as equally obnoxious with the former to Southern feelings, in consequence of his untiring opposition to those principles involved in the great questions which have recently been agitated with so much violence in this country, and with which the South is so intimately connected. Being both a high tariff man and an abolitionist, he finds more favor with the West than Mr. Webster, and is presumed to be the fitter candidate of the two, on whom to concentrate the support of Whigs Federalists, high Tariff men, and Abolitionists. The friends of Mr. Webster, at the North, are sensible that this gentleman can, under no circumstances, secure his election—and his pretended opponents, though real friends, at the south, dare not openly support this federalist, with the certainty by doing so of being suicidal of their political existence, and of drawing upon themselves the animadversion of those who have been and are still the unfeigned admirers and supporters of our popular system of government.

Mr. Webster is certainly destined to retire from the contest, and content himself to pass the remainder of his days in that ease and comfort for which the limited patronage of Northern manufacturers have vouchsafed a continuance. The laurels which corruption and hypocrisy have entwined around his brow, are become withered and scared by the atmosphere of a republic, and the drooping wreath must at no very distant day, with the Hon. gentleman himself, sink into one common grave, which will have been spent, in one continuous opposition to the well being of our republican country. Mr. Webster has been brought out, we repeat, "not in opposition" to the Hon. Henry Clay, but to subvert and promote his interests, and to defeat, if possible, the wishes of the democracy, either through the influence of a corrupt moneyed power, or by an illegitimate course of wresting from them the right of a choice for the presidency, by throwing it into the House of Representatives, where the latter gentleman has before so conspicuously figured, in lending himself to the aspirations of the younger Adams, to the defeat of the people in his unholy success. This perchance may be the game which will again be attempted, and thereby afford convincing evidence that there still exists in this country, a class of politicians, hostile to our popular form of government and determined to defeat at all times, and in any way, republican principles, for which they possess so little taste, and entertain such determined hostility. The whigs of Georgia have, in their continued silence on the subject of the presidency, removed all doubts as to their choice; and we are forced to presume, that in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, the candidate whose views and feelings accord with the South, they have accepted the proffered hand of friendship extended to the advocates of that policy, miscalled the "American System." The Hon. Henry Clay must be the candidate on whom Northern federalism and Southern apostasy have united, with the avowed object of defeating, if possible, an individual whose principles are Southern, and on whom, by reason of whose principles, has been drawn the violent opposition of whigs, federalists, abolitionists, et id omne genus. There must, indeed, be something rotten in Denmark, should this unholy and unnatural alliance meet with success. As the whigs of Georgia shrink from avowing which of the two candidates for the presidency, Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay is their choice, we must necessarily assume the gentleman to be the person on whom they would bestow the vote of Georgia, for they have distinctly told us, that they never will support Mr. Van Buren. On the one hand we have presented Mr. Van Buren, on the other Mr. Clay. The former gentleman has pursued a course of political consistency the very reverse of which has marked the life of Mr. Clay. Mr. Van Buren is not a Southern man by birth, but it requires no remarkable ingenuity to discover that his feelings, declarations, and acts are most conducive to the interests of the South—he is opposed to an unconstitutional tariff—the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he can never assent to, and should a bill be obtained for that object, the right of withholding his official signature will be exercised, not only on constitutional grounds, but for reasons paramount to the Constitution itself; give to Northern fanatics this foothold, and the death warrant of Southern institutions will at once be signed, or else on the broken pillars of the Constitution will be read the fate of our Republic.

The political doctrines of Mr. Van Buren are those which the Republican members of Congress have avowed as the governing principles by which their course will be guided; he is also opposed to an United States Bank, the alliance of Bank and State, as unconstitutional and dangerous. What are the political principles of Mr. Clay, which should induce Southern men to give him their support? In 1811, this gentleman was violently opposed to an United States Bank—in 1816, he had changed his position, and very suddenly became its fervent supporter and the only credit to which he is entitled, is that of continuing up to the present day its unflinching advocate; what may have occasioned this change, we leave as a matter of conscience to the Hon. gentleman himself. Mr. Clay is an abolitionist, and of the book written on his life, he may with much feeling say, "save me from my friends;" this gentleman is also a high tariff man, and absolutely in the councils of the nation represents exclusively manufacturing interests. "Can Southern men" support Mr. Clay? What are Georgians to be called on to aid this individual in breaking down and destroying the agricultural interest of their State? Heaven forbid that they should thus be blinded to every sense of natural duty. On one side we have presented Mr. Van Buren and the agricultural interests of the country, on the other Mr. Clay and the manufacturing interests of his personal friends.

WHIGGERY AT WAR WITH ITSELF.

The Nashville Whig says there is no difference either in action or in feeling between the forty thousand and Jacksonians who voted for Judge White and the original anti-Jackson men who stood out for Mr. Adams in '28 and Mr. Clay in '32. Thus one whig organ openly avows that the "forty thousand" do not differ in action or feeling with the old federal party, and in another article—"thanks to the returning sense" of the Jackson men that they have permitted the original Anti-Jackson men to see their Anti-Jackson principles vindicated and their old Anti-Jackson favorite (to wit) Mr. Clay, the favorite of the republic. In short, the Whig "makes no bones" to boast that the forty thousand Jacksonians, who voted for Judge White, have abandoned their old principles, and gone over to the support of federalism. But the Knoxville Register, a few weeks ago perpetrated a lengthy article to show that the "forty thousand" have not abandoned their old principles, by going over to Clay. Here then we see the Whig and the Register at open issue, the former boasting that the "forty thousand" have changed their Jackson doctrines, and the latter saying they have done no such thing. Who is in the right? The Whig, we say. For no man who sincerely supported Jackson, can now possibly support Clay, without an entire abandonment of his former principles. But the forty thousand are not going to vote for Clay—Depend on it they will NOT.

Athens Courier.

The last Merchants Circular to the London Bankers calls Mr. Biddle a "public functionary"—a "public functionary" in a country where we profess to have no "functionaries" except those appointed by the people. The same paper speaks in the following terms of the same gentleman, a language which ought to startle every American citizen at the lengths to which the man wears and bankroruptcy is carrying the people. The Circular says: AS AN THE PRESIDENT OF THAT BANK, (the United States) concentrates in his own person more of the power of the Government, than any Governor of a State, or even than the EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL or LEGISLATIVE branches of the Government. It is asserted in the highest commercial circles of England, that Mr. "Biddle concentrates more power in his person than the PRESIDENT of the United States, ACCOUNTABLE to Congress." Are the people of this Free Republic conscious of the truth of the assertion? Are they prepared to admit that the president of a Bank, a money king, shall exist with powers superior to those which the Constitution has conferred as safe to repose in the President of the United States?

Here is the danger of which General Jackson warned the Democracy of this country. Here is the power openly avowed and boasted of, which Democratic statesmen and the Democratic Press have been thundering in the ears of this people. Here is a power above, higher, and beyond the reach of the Constitution, and greater than the President's, because he is accountable to Congress, while the latter is uncontrollable, and unaccountable, and accountable to nothing but his own ambition.—Mobile Reg.

A NEW NAME.—Some body to the Northward has christened the Whig party *Hoco loco* a direct derivative from *Hocus pocus*. Perhaps the Editors of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, the Evening Star, and the "American," who are pulling caps about the cognomen of the great party, the latter insisting that the Whigs are genuine Federalists, the Whigs are genuine Federalists, the Webb voting to call them Democrats, and Noah vowing that for himself he belongs to the old Jeffersonian Democracy, and repudiating Federalism. Perhaps they will compromise matters and preserve the peace of the family by assuming the name of *Hoco loco*. It is very expressive, and will suit to admiration—besides, it is so like *loco loco*, which is music in their ears.

Mobile Reg.

From the Jacksonville Courier.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE INDIAN MURDERS IN GEORGIA.

The following is an extract from a letter, to the Editor, giving further particulars of the late Indian murders in Georgia, an account of which appeared in our paper Thursday last.

PORT GILLILANE, (E. F.) July 31, 1838. SIR.—The Express has just arrived from Kettle Creek, and it appears that the Indians are commencing their career in Georgia. I have received a letter from an officer of our Regiment, who was an eye witness to this melancholy fact.

EXTRACT.

"CAMP WREDS, (Geo.) July 25, 1838. Forty-five miles north west of Centerville, on Sunday morning, a man came full speed into camp with the cry of Indians. I asked where. He said about 5 miles off, that he had just removed a family who heard the

report of guns and the screams of people. We were in our saddles in a few moments, and under full speed to that spot where the alarm originated; and O, God! of all the scenes I ever saw, or ever wish to see, presented itself to view. On reaching the ground, a man, wife, and four children of his own, and two of his own sisters had fallen by the Indians. Three children of the six were alive when we reach'd the spot, one about 3 years old had been shot through the abdomen, and lay asleep on the dead mother, another about 10 rods from the mother. But, O, horrid to tell, I found a fine young lady of 18, shot in two places and dirked in another, with about 20 hogs around her, and she yet alive and had her senses perfectly. This was the most trying time I had ever seen. I gave her cold water which she wished much, and remained with her as long as I could, till obliged to go in search of the Indians. We left a guard to protect them, and administer to them all that they could, but all expired in less than twenty minutes after we left.

The Indians scattered in all directions, and it was some time before we could find the trail; we followed them about 25 miles, and until further pursuit could not be had, having been gone into the Okalanoka, as far as white men could well go. We left our horses and waded nearly to our hips in mud for two miles, which was as much as we could stand. We returned that night, found all buried; 8 in number, in one grave.—We returned to camp, then camp—, but now camp Wilds, that being the name of the murdered family.—Two children escaped—one of them says that a White Man was with the Indians, and caught him—asked him why he did not run; the boy told him he would, if he would let him go—which the man did.—Said now, damn you, run, and so he escaped. On our return we found all the families had removed to our encampment.

"We are making arrangements to scour the country about Fort Fanning and its vicinity. In haste, the Express waiting."

With respect,

Your obt. serv't

N. DARLING.

Lieut. 2d Dragons.

To the editor of the Courier.

PRIDE.

"He that hath a proud woman for his wife, is like an oak begirt with ivy, for he suffers himself to be embraced by that which will bring him to ruin."

The above sentence is going the rounds of the papers.—The sentiment which it embodies is false. Many a man has been prevented from grovelling all his time in the dirt, by the pride of the woman he married.

Boston Journal.

Upon the foregoing opposite views of "Pride," or rather upon its various aspects, the Pennsylvania has the following just and sensible remarks:—"There are so many varieties of pride, that the writers above quoted would do well to define their respective meanings more distinctly before prosecuting the argument.—They are both correct, for each takes the word in a different sense. The reprehensible and ruinous pride of the first, is that miserable feeling which is always thinking of what "Mrs. Grundy will say." This false pride that must keep up appearance at any cost—the pride that must have a fine house, fine clothes, an expensive table, costly amusements, when the means are inadequate—the pride that runs in debt and never pays if it can avoid it, and does not hesitate virtually to defraud the poor creditor of his rightful dues for the purpose of appearing to advantage in the eyes of the world—this is a mean pride—the most common, but vilest of all that is called pride—the pride that will not speak to honest poverty in the street for fear of losing caste.

The Boston Journal's pride is doubtless the reverse of all this. It is in fact, that first of social virtues, honesty—a quality as superior to the honor which shoots a friend and does not pay a debt, as day is to night. This species of pride causes its possessor to conform strictly to his or her means. It would live in a hut—clothe itself in the coarsest raiment, and eat the bread of the hardest labor, rather than betray its obligations. It disdains the acted falsehood of "keeping up appearances." It will not "live beyond the means," let Mrs. Grundy say what she may, and does not pamper itself with that which in fact belongs to others. This is the honest pride which all should have, but which is rarely inculcated by education, and is not quite so often practised as might be.

METHODISM IN TEXAS.—We were actually astonished, and at the same time gratified, at seeing in the Natchez Free Trader a statement of the progress of religion in Texas.—The Methodists alone have in that country twenty societies and three hundred and twenty preachers, including six elders and three exhorters. One of their missionaries (the Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, two-

ty two hundred miles on horseback, through swamp and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency.

The Free Trader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the Methodist clergy some neat and richly-merited encomiums; which we copy below.

The itinerant of the Methodist church—the real unsophisticated followers of Wesley and Whitfield—are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are the pioneers of civilization; they heed not danger however eminent; they stay not for luxuries, they care not to tread the carpeted hall, nor to seek learning or pleasure in cloister or saloon; but on, on they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, wherever erring man has wandered; wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, there they go, to wrestle with the world, to defy its temptations, to enlighten its moral darkness. Apart from the holy character of his mission, there is a moral grandeur in the Methodist itinerant, as he wends his way through pathless forests, without associates, without reward, without even the stimulus of praise. He leaves home, and kindred, the tie of early love, perhaps, and goes forth to struggle unknown and alone—to doom himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay, to broken health, to premature old age. And what is his impetus? It is not ambition; it is not pride; it is not any one of the selfish motives that sway the human breast. What is it? Reader—it is to preach the word of life to the poor.—N. O. Pycquiere.

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE.

The Knoxville Register received on Saturday contains the melancholy news of the prevalence of disease and death in that city to an extent equal to the worst epidemics. We understand the disease to be the "bilious fever" in its most malignant form, and although it has prevailed to some extent in Knoxville for several summers past, its ravages have never been known to be half so frightful. The obituary column of the Register contains no less than ten deaths in old and respectable families, including the death of Dr. JAMES KING one of the most influential and enterprising citizens of the place. The Mayor's proclamation appointing Friday last as a day of fasting humiliation and prayer is also published.

It is a melancholy task thus to report the afflictions of a neighboring city of our own State, and most sincerely do we, in common with hundreds of our citizens, sympathize in the distresses of her people.

We find the following names in the obituary list of the Register; Dr. James King; Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Hu. A. M. White, John Bucky, aged 28; Mrs. Hannah Landrum; Mrs. Boyd; William Gill, aged 21; James Ramsey White, step son of W. B. A. Ramsey, Editor of the Register, a promising youth aged 11 years; Miss Rogers, daughter of the late R. B. Rogers; Mrs. Bales; Miss Catharine, daughter of Calvin Morgan, Esq., and sister of F. H. Morgan, of the house of Morgan, Allison & Co., of this city.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Mayor's Office,

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 4, 1838.

WHEREAS, in times of general calamity and distress, it becomes, a Christian community to humble itself before the Almighty God.

And whereas, it has pleased the Disposer of events to visit our beloved city with the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and a destruction that wasteth at noon-day."

In conformity therefore, with a commendable Christian usage in such cases, and with the order of the Board of Aldermen, I have seen proper to designate next Friday, the 7th inst. as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and I do respectfully request the Rev. Clergy of all denominations to convene their congregations on that day, and adopt the exercises of worship to the present distresses of our city. I also request that on that day, our citizens generally should abstain, as far as practicable, from their ordinary pursuits—that they should humble themselves before the Almighty, and ask that his anger may graciously be averted from us, and that he would take this city hereafter under his blessing and protection, knowing that in vain is a city guarded, unless it be one whose keeper is the Lord.

W. B. A. RAMSEY.

Mayor.

PETTY.—At a picnic given by the ladies of Bloomfield, Conn., on the Fourth, the following toast was drank:—

Woman's Heart.—Weak to achieve, but strong to endure, the world which contains all her sorrows, the ocean on which her bark of hope is cast—the fate of the man who would darken a page of its history.

PANACEA.—A chap, calling himself Reuben Hill, recommends a quack nostrum known as "dyspeptic cordial," which, as he says, cured himself of the rheumatism, his wife of the sick headache, his daughter of the fever and ague, and his mother of a bad cough, besides mending the cellar stairs, and putting the baby to sleep!

RALEIGH, August 29.
THE RESULT.

Our return are now complete. We have heard from the Senatorial District of Buncomb, Haywood and Macon, which has elected a Democratic Republican Senator, and one member of the same politics from Macon. This gives us 23 out of 50 in the Senate, and 55 out of 120 in the House of Commons. We now state with confidence the political character of our next Legislature. We can have no motive for misrepresentation or concealment; and while truth and candor requires us to say the friends of the Administration have not a majority in either branch of the Legislature, we can say, with equal certainty, that the *Bank Whigs* are also in a minority.

The few States Rights men in both houses, hold the balance, and will decide such questions of a political character as may arise. If we cannot boast of a majority for the administration and the sub-treasury—so our opponents, proper, cannot claim a majority for Clay and a National Bank.

It is a fact, beyond question, that while the opposition carried every county where they commanded a majority—the friends of the administration have lost the ascendancy by divisions. Such was the case and in Bertie, Sampson, Orange, Stokes, and Yancey; to say nothing of other counties in which our friends claim the majority. In those counties there has been a loss of 8 members; more than sufficient to have secured the majority in both branches. Our enemies may boast and brag—but our friends abroad may be well assured, that our opponents will be able to effect nothing of a political character—neither instructions, direct nor inferential.

Whatever may be the impressions of others, we are satisfied with the present aspect of affairs in this State. The bitter waters of Federalism have extended to their utmost bounds, and must hereafter recede from before the frowns of an honest and patriotic people. The virtuous democracy of North Carolina will arouse to a vigilant exercise of their patriotic duties, careless of the reproaches of corrupt and interested partisans, or the bullying and threatening of crazy politicians. The people have nothing to fear. The God of justice is with us; and our State will be one of the firmest pillars in the temple of Constitutional Liberty.

Standard.

A friend has thrown out some suggestions in relation to the state of parties in the country, of which we avail ourselves in calling the attention of our democratic brethren to the subject.

There are but two great parties in this country—the Federal or Hamilton party and the Republican or Jeffersonian party. Alexander Hamilton's plan of government, in the convention, was for a president and senate for life; and that the governors of the states should be appointed by the general government. Hamilton, after the constitution was adopted, supported the experiment as he called it; but he was too honest, as Mr. Governor Morris said, ever to conceal from his private friends, that he was at heart for a limited monarchy. The principles of Hamilton are laid open by the author of the Review of Tucker's Life of Jefferson, in the Edinburgh Review. He was for a national bank, although he well knew the convention had rejected a resolution to enable Congress to charter incorporations. Mr. Jefferson was opposed to all these plans.

The time has come when the family of Jeffersonian-Republicans, by whatever name at present called, must unite in one body, and rally to the defence of the constitution—or see the doctrines of Alexander Hamilton prevail, and the temple of American liberty fall in ruin.—*N. C. Standard.*

HORRIBLE!—Whilst the press in other quarters is furnishing so many dark and distressing events, it becomes our painful duty to add the following contribution to this mass of horrors.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Extract from a letter dated

Warm Springs, Aug. 12, 1838.

"One of the most horrible and outrageous acts imaginable was perpetrated in our neighborhood the evening before last, in the murder of two daughters of Mr. George Mayse. The children, about 6 and 8 years of age, were at school at Mr. Ptoney's, near Mr. Mayse's residence. It becoming later than the usual time of their return, Mrs. Mayse became uneasy, and sent in search of them. The messenger proceeded directly to Mr. Ptoney's, and some of the family joined in the search; and they found the poor little innocents, lying side by side in the road near their father's gate; their clothes decently smoothed down, and their throats cut from ear to ear, apparently with a sharp instrument, without any other mark of violence. Their bodies were committed to the same grave last evening at this place. Three of Mr. Mayse's slaves (a man and two women) have been committed to jail under strong circumstantial evidence; and of their guilt there seems not a shadow of doubt."

Southern Funds in New York.—The N. Y. Express, of the 28th ultimo, says: "There has been a sudden change in Domestic Exchanges today. On Alabama and Tennessee, exchange is down to 8 percent; on Georgia to 3 percent; and Mississippi money has been sold at only 10 per cent. discount, (an improvement of four per cent in many days.)"

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The arguments employed by the different opponents of an Independent Treasury are fatal to each other. Most of them maintain that its influence will be so stringent upon the banks as to cripple, and even destroy them; a sorry confession by the way, and one which, if true, would not be much to the honor of these institutions. Another, and a large fragment of the Opposition, with Mr. Webster at its head, maintains that the adoption of the measure in question will be a virtual abandonment of all control and regulation of the banks and their currency. Now, which of these objections is true? They cannot both be correct, for they are contradictory and incompatible with each other. The fact is that they are both unfounded, and the truth lies between them. With regard to the first, it is well known that the payments of the Government are not in a ratio of more than one or two per cent. when compared with the individual transactions of the country, not to speak here of those of the State Governments, which are very considerable in the aggregate. Is it not ridiculous to suppose that the influence given by such a trifling ratio can be rendered very injurious to the State institutions, even should the attempt be made to exert it for this purpose—a supposition equally absurd. What are two or three millions in transit, or in deposit, (and the quarterly balance on hand can never be much more,) when compared, we do not say to the whole amount of the currency of the country, but to that of the specie portion, in sufficient quantity to give solidity and ballast to the paper circulation? A mere drop in the bucket!

With regard to the other objection, we commence by avowing our belief that Congress has no constitutional authority to regulate the paper emissions of the State banks, which in no wise come under the legislation of Congress. But that the incidental effect of the financial system contemplated at the origin of the Government, and now proposed by the Administration, will be salutary to a considerable degree, we have not the smallest doubt. The stimulus of the Government deposits will be withdrawn from the banks, already too prone to excessive expansion. That they have over-estimated the advantage of these "favors," is now beginning to be generally admitted. They were temptations to them to expand beyond the legitimate limits, and being liable to be called for in large amounts and at unexpected moments, were often causes of great embarrassment. Besides, the Government capital being dispensed as deposits among only a few banks, from the force of circumstances, puts the rest in their power; and in addition to the wrong of partial distribution of Government benefits to some, makes the whole system operate unequally, by throwing the Government's weight in the scale of the few. By keeping this vast power entirely aloof from State bank machinery, a great reform will be effected, and speculation will be checked. The more business done in the way of importation, or the purchase of public land, the greater will be the amount flowing into the Treasury. This, instead of going back, as under the old system, constantly to replenish the means of speculation, will, by being retained, curtail them *pro tanto*, and gradually check and restrain the excesses of business, until the public mind and the spirit of commercial enterprise are recalled to a more sober frame. Nothing can be more obvious. The argument may be summed up in a few words. In ordinary times, the incidental fiscal action of the Government will scarcely be felt, whereas its controlling power will increase with the excessive expansion of commercial or speculative enterprise, until its check becomes so stringent as to prevent any further expansion, bring things back to their natural order, and thus prevent those terrible convulsions which are the disgrace and the scourge of our country.—*Globe.*

WHIG TOASTS.

For the celebration of the resumption of specie payments by the Federalists of Pennsylvania on the 13th inst.

SPECIMENS

Governor Ritner.—It requires a man of his iron nerve to force the banks of New York to resume specie payments and compel Nicholas Biddle to be honest. *The honest Dutch will remember him in October. Tunc—Honesty is the best policy.*

Nicholas Biddle.—He has nobly taken the lead in the resumption of specie payments. Like the Irishman's horse-Bother'em, "he drives all before him." *Tunc—Possum up a gum tree.*

"The Specie Hamburg."—It shall be our bug until after the election. *Tunc—Catch a weasel asleep.*

Shinplasters and irredeemable bank notes.—The curse of the country. Huzza for Jo. Ritner and Nick Biddle, who have relieved us of this curse. *Tunc—See the conquering hero come.*

The Administration.—To be cursed because it would never encourage shinplasters and irredeemable bank notes. *Tunc—That alters the case.*

Whig principles.—The election of our men. *Tunc—All's fair in politics.*

DOINGS AT COURT.—The work of intrigue has been carried on briskly at court during the last two or three weeks.—France, however, seems to be the favored country; its hero has been the great lion. But the grand object has been to play off the Duke of Nemours as suitor for the hand of her Majesty. The family compact would be about complete, if the influence of King Leopold should prove successful. Prince George of Cambridge has been evidently thrown into the back ground by the superior address and liveliness of young Frenchman; and when it is considered that Louis Philippe has already paid handsomely for secret services and is willing to be profuse, the Duke has very considerable chance. The speeches, moreover, of Marshal Soult, which contain so much about a close alliance with England, tend greatly to confirm the notion that the real motive for his extraordinary embassy, was to create a family alliance. *London Sun.*

"Hallow Massa! you put your saddle on wrong end first!" "Bad luck to your black soul how do you know what road I'm going to take?"

The girls at Northampton (Mass.) have been sending a bachelor editor bouquets of tany and wormwood. He says that he don't care—he had rather smell them than matrimony.

A dancer said to a spartan, you cannot stand so long on one foot as I can. Perhaps not, said the Spartan, but my goose can.

A gang of thieves having been taken while their captain was absent, they were conveyed to the whipping post. Their captain meeting a friend, inquired after his fellows. "They are all doing well, was the answer—"every man at his post."

A Friendly Intimation.—The boarders at a tavern in Georgia were annoyed with flies

in their butter. Judge Dooley took the Tavern keeper aside, and remarked to him, in a private way, that some of his friends thought it would be best for him to put the butter on one plate and the flies on another, and let the people mix them to suit themselves. He merely suggested it for consideration.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPT. 20, 1838.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—In all the States but three (Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana,) the Banks have either resumed, or fixed a definite time when they will resume specie payments.

The Banks in the District of Columbia have also resumed. The New York Banks resumed on the 10th of May last. All the Bank of Pennsylvania were paying specie on the 13th.

The Milledgeville Union states that the Banks of Savannah will resume on the 1st day of October next, and invite the interior Banks to do likewise. It presumes the interior Banks will do so, and that a resumption by all their banks may be confidently expected on or before the 1st of October next.

The Baltimore American states that silver coin has been at par for some time past in consequence of the near approach of the general resumption of specie payments throughout the country. The N. Y. Express states that this expected general resumption has had a most favorable effect upon exchange. The rates vary from 1-4 to 5 per cent. and very soon after they resume, this will be lessened. This general resumption proves that the States individually can regulate their own currency, without the assistance of a National Bank. And therefore, the last grand argument of the Federalists, that such an institution is necessary to compel the State Banks to resume specie payments, falls to the ground.

The Globe says: "The present is auspicious; the future is brilliant; and nothing to be guarded against but the Catilinian plots of Biddle and the Federalists to accomplish another suspension before the Presidential election, and charge it upon the Republican administration. Let us, then, contrast the present and the past, and guard against the future; and let us, in the mean time, give constant praise to the New York banks, whose example has proved three great points:

1. That a National Bank is not necessary to compel the State banks to resume specie payments.
2. That a single State can not only successfully resume without resumption in any other State, but against great and violent resistance in other States.
3. That a resumption, effected by a supply of one hundred millions of specie, is an easy, safe, commodious, and auspicious operation; while resumption, by the force of a National Bank, is the ruin and destruction of the country.

ELECTIONS.

Missouri. Complete returns have been received from this State. The relative strength of the Legislature is thus: in the House sixty Democrats and thirty-nine Whigs. In the Senate, twenty Democrats and 13 Whigs. Both democratic members of Congress have been elected, and Col. Benton's return to the Senate insured by a tremendous majority. The Flag of the Union says, that the majority of the Democratic members of Congress is about seven thousand—a gain of three thousand since the last election.

Kentucky. Full returns from this State have not yet been received. The "Commonwealth" classes the parties in the Legislature thus:

	Whigs.	Democrats.
House of Representatives	68	35
Senate	22	16
	90	51

This statement shows the great democratic increase in Kentucky in one year. At the last session the whig majority was fifty-two, at the next the majority is reduced to thirty-nine: Henry Clay Jr. son of "Harry of the west" was beaten in the county where his father resides.

Indiana. Accounts from Indianapolis state that for fifty miles round that place the representation to the Legislature has been changed in favor of the Administration. So far the democratic republicans have gained 14 and lost 6.

During our absence for five weeks past, a paragraph appeared in this paper, offensive to one of our best friends in every acceptance of the term, which we cannot now better remedy than by expressing our sincere regret at the occurrence. The friendship and respect of a worthy man we value more than money; and therefore hope, that when made acquainted with the fact of our absence, and entire innocence of giving needless offence, he will suffer no stain of prejudice to rest upon his mind against us personally.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, that Bennett of the New York Herald, the most impudent man in the world, has been kissing her Gracious Majesty Victoria. That the Queen with the most perfect self-possession, wiped her pretty lips, and said, "Get out you nasty brute!" The populace were much enraged that their maiden Sovereign should suffer such pollution from a Republican, and Bennett was confined in the Tower to prevent his being torn in pieces by the mob.

The whole story is undoubtedly a hoax. Queens are to be looked at not kissed.

A letter from St. Petersburg dated June 22d, says: "We learn from Pekin, where a mission from the Greek Church of Russia has existed since the time of Peter the great, that upwards of 300,000 Chinese have embraced christianity, and that there is every reason to believe that all persecution of the Christians was on the point ceasing. The Emperor himself is said to have studied Christianity, and to hold it in respect. The rigorous laws against christians now exist only on paper, & their execution is entrusted to such mandarins alone as are favorable to the Christians."

We acknowledge the receipt of the "Family Visitor," a semi-monthly paper published at Wetumpka, and Edited by the Rev. J. D. Williams. It is principally devoted to religious objects, but will contain general information on Education, Internal Improvement, &c. We think it well worthy public patronage, and most heartily wish the Editor success.

METHODISM IN TEXAS.—We were actually astonished to see in the Natchez-Free Trader, a statement of the progress of religion in Texas. The Methodists alone have in that country twenty societies and 320 preachers, including six elders & three exhortors. One of their missionaries, (Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year in the course of his circuit, twenty-two hundred miles on horse back—sleeping out and exposed to every privation.

ENGLISH MONARCHS.—From the Norman conquest to the accession of Victoria, 770 years have elapsed, and 35 individuals have held the kingly office. All of these, with the exception of Oliver Cromwell, have been related to the Conqueror, either by lineal or collateral descent. Out of the number, six have been murdered or died in prison, one was tried and executed and another was banished.

There will be a Methodist Camp-meeting held 3 miles above Alexandria, on the road leading to Jacksonville, commencing on Friday preceding the 3rd Sunday of Oct. next.

Every lover of his country must look upon the present aspect of our affairs with the most anxious solicitude. The whole political horizon is dark and lowering and ominous of the future. One of the most alarming signs of the times to the friends of southern rights is the progress of the Abolitionists at the north. At first they were few in numbers, destitute of influence, of wealth, and power. But within the last few years they have increased to a most fearful extent. And with their increase of strength comes an increase of insolence, and a more daring and systematic attack upon the rights of the South. And now they have openly dared to assert "that the Constitution of the U. States is the most Heaven daring compact ever entered into by man." And proclaimed that they will not desert from their present unholy Crusade. "Though it should sunder every Church in the land, divided the Union, and pour out the blood of Martyrs in every street." And they have impiously appealed to the Bible and to the mild and peaceable religion of Jesus as justifying their mad and fiendish course. These traitorous sentiments are promulgated from the pulpits and scattered through the land by their thousand orators pamphlets and periodicals. Southern men and Southern Institutions have been openly vilified, and insulted in the Halls of Congress. How long is this state of things to continue?—*Reviewers* above that but little is to be hoped for from the North. Our reliance must be on ourselves alone. The question admits of no compromise, or concession. Some have cried out peace, peace; but our motto ought rather to be "war to the knife." The public mind should be prepared to meet the coming issue for so surely as there is a Heaven above us so surely do we believe that in five years a crisis will take place which will decide the destiny of our country. It is a melancholy and mortifying reflection that this union the admiration of the world, may be rent asunder by such a fanatic band of traitors. That the Demon of Abolition may stand among the fallen columns of the Constitution and sing his death dirge over the departing glory of our country. With curses long and loud, because impotent to save, will the future patriot as he mourns over a "land drenched in fraternal blood" look back upon the delusion of these times. This is no idle picture of fancy. Do we not already hear the roaring and dashing of the angry waters gathering strength with each succeeding wave which may overwhelm us? The South should prepare some plan of connected action on this all important subject. And perhaps the dagger which the Abolitionists have sacrilegiously raised against the vitals of our country might drop from their nervous arm. At least we should prepare for ourselves that amid the falling pillars of our National Union, our own Institutions, our domestic hearths, and household Gods may escape unharmed. Let us await with firmness the coming shock; and though we should see this long fondly cherished union crumble in the dust, and hear the bleak winds sweep mournfully over its ruins still we should preserve our own honor our self respect and Independence. "And let Heaven and Earth witness if Rome must fall that we are innocent."

Translated for the Jacksonville Republican.
From the New Orleans Bee.

ON EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA. No. 5.

In our last article, we have endeavored to show the advantage derived to freemen from the University system, and the superintendence exercised by government over this all powerful mover of the destinies of nations. We flatter ourselves, that we have proved, that it is the interest of parents, of children, of institutions even, but above all the interest of society, that the profession of the teachers should not be left to accident; that it should not be left the prey of intrigue, of ignorance, and of corruption; that it is more than necessary, that this profession should be the object of a salutary superintendence, and that it should be submitted to the rule which confine the exercise, and limit its discharge to those who are especially fitted and prepared for the duty.

The superintendence we urge, may exercise itself in manifold manners. We leave to each state and to each species of government, the care of bringing to it, the modifications most compatible with the spirit and customs of its people. "Every age has its own usages," says a proverb; the application of which may equally well be made to different countries, and different forms of government. That which might be properly accomplished after one method in a monarchy, may ought to be produced after another sort in a democracy. The parts of the machine are different in construction and use; the combinations are not the same; but the principle recognized as good in one country, must necessarily be good in others, especially when predicated upon the universal and unalterable basis of general interest, such as holds itself superior to any of the predominant and holder passions of the human heart.

It is here, no question, left with might or riches

to decide: neither with glory or honor, to distillate. Simple and unobtrusive, like the humble violet, education raises no audacious pretensions of judicature; but quietly maintains the sole and laudable ambition of doing the greatest possible good in silence and obscurity.

This being the case, it would be absurd to arm ourselves with the lever of liberty and independence, to repel the system which we earnestly commend to the attention and serious deliberation of legislative bodies—to fathers of families and to all those who having already learned to appreciate the benefits of education, cannot be quite indifferent to this matter. Liberty and independence are words with which the demagogues of the age, by the force of false arguments and specious reasonings, have endeavored to combat the principle of control in every shape of words which have in turn been made to serve all parties; but which in their spirit, have no bearing on the great and all important question, now agitated. For we have already said, the term Liberty, goes not certainly to mean, that any individual is at liberty to do the greatest amount of evil in his power. And no person we think will maintain, that it is to infringe the rights of the citizen, to arrest and imprison the murderer, the robber, the madman.

In other words, of the restrictions which society imposes, the first and paramount object should be to watch over the conservation of the inviolable prerogative of man. But we ask, with more justifiable to circumscribe the free exercise of the physical powers, than to restrict or trammel the mental faculties? Will it be forbidden to kill the enemy, and yet permitted to destroy the innocent?

The wretch who, taking advantage of the ascendancy of mind which is given to him in the character of instructor, to suppress in his pupil the germs of honesty and virtue, in order to substitute the malignant seeds of impurity, corruption, and impiety, what is he less than the moral murderer of the poor child entrusted to his care? Yet the matter of learning, who works himself into the bosom of a family arrogantly assuming the tributes of science and knowledge, which he never had, and in whose hands the child grows in stature, but mentally stagnates in ignorance, is he not a thousand times more culpable than the common thief, who robs us of material and repairable goods, while the false or ignorant teacher, steals TIME, the loss of which is without remedy, as it is in itself without price.

(To be continued.)

For the Jacksonville Republican.
Extract from an unpublished MSS. entitled "Scenes from the Life of a strolling player."

(The extract commences when Vernon the study of law first visits the Theatre.)

At length in an evil hour I visited the Theatre—it was the night of Keane's Othello. Keane was at that time in the height of his fame, and nightly drew overflowing houses to witness his vivid and almost super-human delineation of passion. Never shall I forget the impression which that night's performance made upon my feelings. I had long studied and admired the tragedy of Othello as the noblest creation of Shakespeare's pen. But then found how meager were my conceptions of the character when Othello seemed to live and move and have his being before me. The Theatre was crowded, and the audience were borne along with the whirlwind of passion. When he commanded they were awed, and when the stronger fiend jealousy takes entire possession of his victim, his wild glare of his eye, and the fearful working of passion in his face, blanched many a cheek with horror. The wild blending of low sweet tones in which he pours forth his agony when convinced of the infidelity of Desdemona seemed like the wallings of a broken heart, and that last dying look of unutterable anguish and love which he fixes on that being of spotless innocence and purity, was long present to my eyes. I visited the Theatre again and again. A new world opened to my eyes, a world of beauty, of joy & loveliness; and I said within myself, the life of an Actor must be joyous and glorious one. To live among the bright creations of a poet's fancy; to be for the brief hour the being he represents. Is it the part of Tell he proudly treads as though breathing Helvel's mountain air and crushes the ensigns of tyranny beneath his feet, as though the freedom of nation hung upon his arm. Is it the part of Hamlet the red man, the pale face is his enemy, he tortures him at the stake and gaze delighted on his heart's warm blood; he feels it a joy and a glory to die in the war path and hear pleasant voices calling him to the spirit—land of his fathers. Is it the part of the departed spirit of mighty Romeo lives again, his hand is sworn to liberty—it is the friend of honor, and when in his stern and robed dignity he stands in the Forum his beautiful and fragile daughter at his side, her arms entwined round him for protection, and the voice of Heaven to a voice as imperious as the voice of Heaven, heart, and turning upon Appius every passion in his heart, and quivering, he stands like the "Infernal God" wrath devoting the tyrant to the "Infernal Gods" tribute of hearts and hands comes like music voice upon his ear.

I knew that to attain eminence in the profession of law, years of patient industry and labor were requisite; and even then, few members of the profession were known beyond their immediate neighborhood, while a nations applause waited on the successful Actor. That it came home to me, I know. That he could stand proudly upon his assembled thousands, and see eyes of starry radiance beaming forth from the heavens hanging upon him, and genius and learning hanging upon every word which fell from his lips. All this I knew not with how much misery this triumph was fraught. I knew not that an Actor was regarded as an unclean and polluted thing.

(To be Continued.)

For the Jacksonville Republican.
HOME!

"Our first best country ever is at home." There is no trait, perhaps, more common, more amiable in the human character, than that attachment which each individual feels for his native place! With what resistless, tender and subduing influence, does the remembrance of our scenes and pleasures frequently rush upon our mind! Our native hills and valleys, the murmuring rills, the shady groves; the green meadows, the flow'ry fields which witnessed the innocent and sportings of our youthful years; arise before the imagination arrayed in all their beauty! The lonely retreat of our own hearts, we look back with tender affection to the sacred spot where we pose the slumbering ashes of our departed loved ones and friends. In this chaste and pious mood of soul, which we would not exchange for all the sparkling joys of transient and unsubstantial mementoes. But, awakening from the pleasant reverie, we find that we are in a distant land, surrounded with strangers. In vain do we look round for the friends and companions of our youth. All is sad, lonely and desolate. Tell us not that the soft western gales will

us are perfumed with odours; that the gentle phyr, fresh from Ceylon's Isle, brings health and balm on its wings; that roses and Jessamines the soft air with fragrance, and that the verdant mantle of nature is spangled with flowers of the richest dyes—for neither the spicy gales, the my breath of the gentle zephyr, nor the roses, the Jessamines, nor nature's fairest livery, equal the beauty, and the enchantment of our native Peru.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

ELLENARE.—A SONG.
There's magic in the eye of blue,
And oh! I never may tell you,
How swift the moments o'er me fly,
There's nought on earth so pure, so fair,
As thou, my lovely Ellenare!
And tho' I wander far away,
My heart to thee will constant turn;
To seek again the polar ray,
That aye for me, shall brightly burn!
There's nought on earth, so true, so fair,
As thou my lovely Ellenare!

AMELIA.
The attention of Ministers of the Gospel, who are about to solemnize the rites of matrimony is respectfully invited to the following provision of law, in Acts Digest page 305. The act authorizes Ministers to marry any free persons within Territory who have obtained a license. Provided, That such minister shall have procured to the orphan's court of some county in this Territory, credentials of his ordination or license, and of his being in a regular communion with the Christian society of which he is a member; and have obtained from such court a testimonial authorizing him to solemnize the rites of matrimony in this Territory; which testimonial shall be granted at the discretion of said court, and recorded by the register in a book to be kept for that purpose, and so for the purpose of recording therein all marriage licenses, consent of parents and guardians, and certificates of the solemnization of marriages.

EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL LAWS, AND EQUAL CHANCE, are fundamental principles of the Democratic creed. That these principles are philanthropic in their character, and that they recognize the whole family as the child of one common Parent, equally precious in His sight, and equally entitled to bounties, are truths that will not be denied by the wisest Aristocrat in Christendom. It is also not less true that these principles beautifully harmonize with the precepts of our religion, and admirably calculated to co-operate with them in accomplishing the grand object of human happiness, by destroying oppression and its concomitants the world over. In order to show the nice adaptation of these principles to the requirements of our religion, we take leave to place them in juxtaposition, so that our readers may see and judge for themselves whether our views are correct or not.—"Whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them," are the words of the illustrious Nazarine Reformer. How well does this declaration harmonize with the noble principles of equal rights?

As my rights are equal to my neighbors, and as the same reasonings apply to my rights by him, would he not refrain from encroaching upon my rights, and I should refrain from encroaching upon his rights. This principle of equality, which we profess to love and religion and to shape our conduct in accordance with its requirements. Do ye not encroach on the rights of others, when ye build up huge banking and their monopolies in the land, the direct tendency of which are to injure the many for the benefit of the few? No doubt ye do, and that your conduct is as anti-Christian as it is anti-Democratic, is a demonstration of truth.

The same declaration applies with equal force to the second Democratic principle, and requires from legislators, laws that are equal, just and good. The third Democratic principle demands for all mankind equal chance, not as a boon but as a right, because all mankind being created equal are necessarily entitled to an equal chance to seek their happiness in that way most agreeable to their inclinations, provided they do not interfere with the happiness of others. This principle, beautifully harmonizes with the command to love our neighbor as ourselves. That Christian principles and Democratic principles admirably harmonize, cannot be denied. In fact, genuine Democracy is Christianity extended to Government; and if those who profess to be Democrats and occupy high places, particularly legislators, would act up to their professions, no partial enactments would disgrace our statute books, or poverty and its consequences cover the land with mourning.

God has bestowed upon all his creatures the inestimable gift of equal rights. His laws are also equal, and so are the chances under those laws. The chances are equal for sunshine, for rain, for all the gifts of nature. In fine, Deity has spread his table for all, has given an invitation to all to partake of its bounties, but forbids of gourmandizers, not content with their share, to sweep the platters—and as nothing else will prevent this terrible result, the consequences of which would prematurely destroy our free institutions and hasten the reign of despotism, but the influence of Democratic principles carried into practice, it behooves every Democrat always to keep them in the foreground, and on all occasions to shape his political course in conformity to their requirements.—Washington Chronicle.

Condition of our State Banks.—From the Mobile Advertiser we gather the following information relative to the condition of the State Banks of Alabama in July last. Allowing the amounts due to and from other Banks as convertible into specie, and the proportion of issues into specie was as follows:
Mother Bank at Tuscaloosa, \$1 95 to 1.
Branch at Mobile, 4 20 to 1.
Branch at Montgomery, 1 22 to 1.
Branch at Huntsville, 5 76 to 1.
Branch at Decatur, 25 79 to 1.
At the present time, we should think, our Banks must be in a much better condition than this statement shows them to have been in July. We observed, the other evening, two wagons unloading specie at the Branch in this city, amounting, as we were told, to fifty thousand dollars. Besides this, one million from New York will no doubt be here shortly.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Opening of the Market.—A bale of new Cotton reached Mobile, from the plantation of the late J. M. Calhoun, in Dallas Co., and disposed of at 11 cents per lb. Quality between "good fair" and "Liverpool" fine.
Six bales of the new crop of "good fair" quality, sold in New Orleans, on the 3d inst., at 13 3/4 cents per pound.
A few bales of the new crop have been sold in Mobile, bringing 13 cents.—Id.

Important form Maine.—We learn from a gentleman who left Gardiner (Me.) yesterday afternoon, that the mail from the East arrived just as

the steamboat left the wharf, at 4 P. M. with intelligence that Governor Kent had appointed Messrs. Dean, Norton and Irish, Commissioners to run the Boundary Line! If this be true, and the Commissioners immediately enter on their duties, consequences of a serious nature may be expected, which may lay the foundation of another war between Great Britain and this country.

Boston Transcript.
We hope not. It is reported from the North, we know not how truly, that the British authorities have determined not to interfere, to prevent the line from being run. We hope, however, that it will not be attempted.

Murder at the Springs.—A most shocking affair recently occurred at the house of a Mr. Surber, near the Ya. White Sulphur Springs. While at the dining-table, for some merely imaginary cause of offence, a man by the name of Gwatkins pulled a pistol from his bosom and shot a person named Pitman, wounding him so severely as to cause his death on the next day! Truly Barbarism is again assuming its dark and dreadful sway upon the earth with giant strides. Gwatkins was arrested; but, two well may it be feared, "sympathy" of some jury, and induce them to turn loose upon society another licensed murderer!

Exhibit of the "Frolic" at Vicksburg.—A short time since, some young men in the city of Vicksburg undertook to Lynch a man, named Fleckenstein, for keeping a disorderly house. For this purpose, they went to the house late at night, forced it open, and entered the chamber of the man, when he and his sons, who were prepared for the attack, simultaneously fired five pistols at the invaders, killing the foremost one on the spot, and putting the others to flight, who ran off leaving the dead body of their leader. On the next day, Fleckenstein was examined before a magistrate, and promptly discharged. Three of the young men engaged in the "frolic" were arraigned, examined, and ordered to give bail, two for \$2,000 each, and the other for \$1,000, for their appearance at court to answer the charge of midnight riot and assault.

New Expedient in Husbandry.—In most countries the grain in the fields is left to be prostrated to the earth by the following method. The stalks are gently bent together, and tied in bundles as far as the arms can reach, care being taken not to break the stalks, nor to prevent the circulation of the juice. The bundle is fastened with a straw rope at about two-thirds of the height of the straw, and the heads of the grain thus form a sort of umbrella, protecting the straw from the rain and giving sufficient air. A man, or even an active boy, can bind in a day as much wheat as will produce 100 bushels of grain.

The Hon. Felix Grundy.—This gentleman tendered to the Governor of Tennessee, on the 20th ult., his resignation as Senator; and left Nashville the following morning for Washington, to enter upon his duties as Attorney-General of the United States.

From the Boston Morning Post.
We take the following extract from a Charleston Mercury, which has just been handed.
"The ground that the most distinguished Southern statesmen have already taken is, that the interests of the democracy of the north are identical with those of the south; that they are our natural allies. When we say that the administration has taken Southern ground we mean ground on which the true and permanent interests of the whole country can be harmonized; ground on which the true & permanent interests of the whole country can be harmonized; ground which the South has ever occupied in its long and ardent contest for equality; ground clear of all the fortifications and outworks, the mountainous projects and cavernous plots of the consolidation party; ground on which we can meet the people of the north as brothers, honorably and equally sharing the rich and glorious legacy of the revolution."

This is stirring language. We echo back the sound. Upon the principles of the Address to the people of the United States, we can meet the south as brethren, and yet retain our self respect and independence, and not part with a single right which, under the constitution, we retain. Upon these principles this confederacy of the United States can stand; on other principles than these, in fifty years it lies a heap of ruins. And what are these principles? Are they principles new, strange and untried? No: they are time hallowed, and time honored; rich in the memory of fights well fought and victories won; witnessed by the immortal names of patriots and sages, who have passed from this scene of troubled action; men famous in their own day, and dear to an after age. True, they are not the principles of Alexander Hamilton, but unless we very much mistake, the consummate genius of that man, if Alexander Hamilton lived since his death, he, even he, would acknowledge, that on the principles with which he started in his career, the government could not have been held together in coming time. Now then join hands, all, and let us usher in a new era. Our words are meant for those who are concerned in the preservation of the confederacy under the constitution. Merchants, real merchants, manufacturers, farmers, workmen, young men, and old men, freemen and all, come and join with us in this grand Olympic race of principle. We will win, we will wear, together. Side by side north and south went through one revolution, and now, side by side, they will go through another. Up, then, brethren, and be doing. Here, in the face of all New England we erect our standard, and "fling our banner to the battle and the breeze!"

Chinese Proverbial Sayings.—The nations of eastern Europe have a vast many proverbial sayings common to them all. The Chinese, in consequence of their distance and little intercourse with the rest of the civilized world, have a set of proverbial and popular expressions by themselves. The following are a sample of the sarcastic kind.
"A blustering, harmless fellow they call a 'paper tiger.' When a man values himself overmuch, they compare him to a rat falling into a scale and weighing itself." Overdoing a thing they call a hunchback making a bow. A spendthrift they compare to a rocket, which goes off at once. Those who expend their charity on remote objects, but neglect their families, are said to hang a lantern on a pole, which is seen a far, but gives no light below."

Reorganization of the Army.—The Frederickburg (Va.) Arena says that the board of the army officers, Gen. Scott's President, are to devise a plan in detail, to reorganize the different branches of the service, to make a thorough examination of the condition of each corps and regiment, to create absolute and unchangeable rules respecting seniority, brevet, rank, promotion, transfer, furlough, extra services, &c., all so much needed.

"The Great Regulator."—The Feds want a National Bank for a "regulator;" and they must have one, for its operations and effects have been fully tested. They say the country never prospered so well as during the reign of the Bank of the United States, and never will again prosper until Biddle and his Bank are again placed in power. That Bank was evidently a "regulator," in good earnest.

In the year 1830, the United States Bank regulated fifty members of Congress, by loaning them \$192,161.

In 1831, it regulated fifty-nine members, by loaning them \$322,193.

In 1832, it regulated fifty-four members, by a loan of \$478,766.

In 1833, it regulated fifty-three members, by a loan of \$374,766.

In 1834, it regulated fifty-two members, by a loan of \$238,586.

It regulated Webb and Noah, by a loan of \$52,000.

It regulated Gales and Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, by a loan of \$52,170.

It regulated Walsh's Gazette with the sum of \$6,541.

It regulated Henry Clay a Kentucky lawyer, Senator, and the Federal candidate for President, with a fee of only \$58,000.

It regulated one Sergeant with \$40,000.

It regulated one Johnston with \$36,000.

It regulated Senator Poindexter with \$10,000.

It regulated numerous others by smaller sums; showing most conclusively that it was just such an institution as the Feds declare it to have been, and just such an institution as they are laboring to re-establish—"A GREAT REGULATOR."

INFIDELITY.

What is the object of infidelity? It is to bridle, man; to cut the chords which bind him to truth, to turn the current of his being downwards, and to reverse the whole design and tendency of his nature. Those high and holy thoughts which he has sent abroad into eternity, it would bid him summon back, only that he might bury them in the dust at his feet. It beckons his eyes away from the mansions of heaven, that he may gaze upon the blackness of darkness forever. It would turn off his thoughts from all that is inspiring in the future, only that he may leap into morbid nothingness and disappear. It would dissolve his connections with all that he loves, and all that his soul aspires to, that he may claim kindred with all that he hates, and all that his mind shudders to contemplate. Embrace its sentiments, and God, angels, heaven, immortality retire from the view; while dread annihilation, uncreated night, swells into frightful spectres in the prospect. Who would be an infidel?—Christian Witness.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 13th instant, Rev. James M. Mitchell, of this vicinity, in the 30th year of his age. He was a native son of East Tennessee, and settled in this place during the summer of 1836. He has consequently resided in this community, during the period of about two years only. But notwithstanding the shortness of his sojourn here, all will unite in bearing testimony to his amiable character, and worthy deportment. As a citizen, he was distinguished for his attachment to the good order of society, and the promotion of correct principles. As a friend, he was ardent and unshaken. As a husband and father, he was kind, tender and affectionate; and as a Christian, he was zealous, and highly exemplary. During his last illness, he exhibited many satisfactory evidences that he was prepared to receive that Crown of glory, which is held in reservation for all the truly faithful, at the right hand of God. Under these mournfully pleasing circumstances he left us, and is gone from this world forever. All must regret his loss; for the chasm occasioned in society by his exit, may not soon be filled. He cannot return to us, but we may go to him. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, said the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."—Communicated.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TOWN BEAT JACKSONVILLE.

The time has rolled round, that brings my services to a close, as Justice of the peace for this beat, and in accordance with the provisions of the law an election will take place in a short time, to fill the vacancy occasioned by law.

Fellow-citizens of the beat, I again stand as a candidate before you, my acts and doing for the last three years, have been immediately under your scrutiny & observation, my judgment has been brought to bear & decide upon, upwards of 2000 cases, & it would be vain boasting to say, that in passing judgment, upon that number of cases that I have not erred but I have the pleasing reflection, and can say that, there has been but two appeals (to the best of my recollection), from my docket, one of which my judgment was sustained, and the other would have been, had the plaintiff attended court.—Fellow-citizens, my standing as to moral honesty and qualification, together with those of my competitors, are before you, it is your province to canvass, and strictly examine for yourselves should you come calmly to the conclusion, that either of my opponents is better calculated to fill the place than I am, it is your duty to give that fine your support in preference to me. I am aware fellow-citizens that I have some bitter enemies to contend with, when such commences electioneering with you against me please ask them for their reasons for so doing, ask them to tell you their objections to me, by so doing you can arrive at the truth of the whole matter, and it is possible that the very objections that they raise may influence you to bestow your suffrage upon me.—Should it be out of my power to visit you all at your respective houses, before the election, I beg to be excused, my occupation in life is, one that confines me at home requires my daily attention; but I hope to meet you all at the poles, uncommitted and untrammelled prepared to bestow your vote upon the man of your choice without being dictated to by those who would put me down by your humble servant, and I again be elected to serve you, an expression of confidence on your part, should, and will create an effort on my part, to prove to all, and especially to my enemies, that your judgment and confidence has not been misplaced.

J. B. FENDLETON.

William H. Estill Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace in the Town Beat.

MARRIED, at Brooklyn, N. J. Sept. 5th, Mr. DYER CATLIN BANCROFT, of Jacksonville, Ala. to Miss SARAH A. B. LAWRENCE, of Brooklyn.

\$200 REWARD. LOST.

LOST on Tuesday the 21st inst. on the Road leading from Dr. Quin's to Fort Armstrong in Cherokee County, Alabama, a black Calfskin Pocket Book—containing between twenty-seven and eight hundred Dollars, of which there were fifty twenty dollar bills of the Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome, balance Georgia money, together with a Certificate given to John A. White for twenty shares in the Western Bank of Georgia; no other papers recollected. It has no doubt been found by some person near the Georgia line from the fact, that on my return in search of said Book, the Blank Book which is usually attached, was found near that spot. It is possible that the book and money may have fallen into the hands of a dishonest person, who may wish to appropriate its contents to his own use. The public are requested to look out for such person, and if detected will confer a favor by giving information to the subscriber in Jefferson, Cherokee county, Alabama.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will return said money to me, or for information so that I can recover it.

Aug. 23—4t. JOHN A. WHITE.

The Jacksonville Republican will please give the above four insertions and forward his account for payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Arnold, by note or account (due) are invited to come forward and pay the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. MOORE, RECV.

Sept. 20, 1838.—2t.

LOST NOTE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain note for seventy-five dollars, executed to Wm. H. Bell by Jesse Durin, David Connor security, some time about the 1st of March, 1837, and due first of June following.

WM. H. BELL.

Sept. 20, 1838.—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by William S. Ragan, living in Look-out valley, one SORREL MARE,

blaze face, both hind feet white, branded with a horse shoe on the left hip, with a bell on, supposed to be 12 years old, with a black horse colt, blaze face, left hind foot white.

Appraised to \$50 00 before Joseph M. Jones, J. p. A. W. MAJORS, Clerk.

Sept. 20, 1838.—3t.

R. E. W. MCADAMS,

Clock & Watch Repairer;

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville, and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the store room formerly occupied by Mitchell & Pryor.

Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—6m.

NOTICE.

THIS Stage Line from Jacksonville to Rome, Ga. is offered for sale, horses excepted. Possession will be given the first of November. I would also sell my house and lot in Jacksonville at a reduced price, as I design removing to the country. Persons wishing to settle in town can get a bargain in the above purchases by applying soon.

Sept. 20, 1838.—3t. JOHN SCHENCK.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that the undersigned has obtained a copy right for a work entitled, "Lecture on Phrenology, with a treatise on the Intellectual Organs, relative to size location, &c." with an abridged sketch of the prominent characteristics of some distinguished individuals, among which are Washington, Franklin, Burns of Scotland, and Black Hawk, the celebrated Indian Warrior.

JAMES H. GEORGE,

Sept. 20, 1838.—4t. Professor of Phrenology.

MADISONVILLE

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having located himself in the Town of Madisonville, East Tennessee, and having opened a

HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT in the large and commodious building lately occupied by John Norwood, dec. He

hopes to share a portion of public patronage, and promises to give every attention and exertion to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

SAM'L A. MCKENZIE.

Sept. 20, 1838.—3m.

DR. A. PELHAM,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGehee.

Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

MILLER & HURD.

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for

Tomstones, Door & Window Sills &c. Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only.

M. D. SIKKSON is our Authorized Agent in East Wutumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave yard at West Wutumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up a posted by Benjamin Ellis, one stray mule, mouse color, large brand on the left thigh, marked with the color, Hog backed a sink under the left eye, apparently lame, four feet and 1-2 high. Appraised to \$37 50cts.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

September 6, 1838.—3t.

JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

The thorough bred Janus Station

BILLY BARLOW.

WILL commence his Fall Season at my Stable one mile south of Alexandria, Ala. on the 10th of September, 1838, at \$15 the season, paid at the expiration of the season, \$10 the single visit, paid at the time of service, \$20 to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or the mare parted with, which forfeits the insurance. All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen. The season will end on the 10th of November, 1838.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

BILLY BARLOW, is a beautiful red sorrel, 4 years old last June, was got by Ewell Moore's noted horse Brimmer, he by Col. Brittain's celebrated quarter horse Old Brimmer, who was bred by Eben. Bess of Kentucky, well known to all the sporting world. His grand dam on his sire's side was Ewell Moore's old Bucky race mare, well known as the brag nag of Tennessee, she by old Bucky of West Tennessee, and her dam by General Martin's Nestor and he by Moustetrap; her grand dam was a Janus and Fearnot mare, great grand dam by the Imported Fearnot. Billy Barlow's dam was by Col. Brittain's old Brimmer the dam of Moor's Brimmer, her dam by old Melton, great grand dam by old Quicksilver. Thus he combines more of the Janus blood than perhaps any horse living.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

HEROD.

The beautiful Virginia Bred Horse.

WILL commence his Fall season on the 10th Sept. one half of his time at Ladiga on Tarapin creek, and the other half at Mr. Edward Allen's 6 miles North-east of Jacksonville; at \$10 the season, paid at the expiration of the season; six dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service, and \$15 to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or property transferred. All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen. The season will end the 10th of Nov. 1838.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

HEROD is a beautiful Red Bay, black main & tail; he is 5 feet 1 inch high, 4 years old last Spring; he was sired by Cherokee and he by Old Archy; his dam by Bedford out of a Herod mare.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

Sept. 20, 1838.—3t.

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just completed their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, Nos. 1 and 2;

Agate, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;

Agate on Nonpareil body;

Nonpareil, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;

Minionette, Nos. 1 and 2;

Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;

Minion on Brevier body;

Brevier on Minion body;

Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;

Brevier on Brevier body;

Burgos on Brevier body;

Burgos, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;

Burgos on Long Primer body;

Long Primer, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;

Long Primer on Small Pica body;

Small Pica, Nos. 1 and 2;

Pica on Small Pica body;

Pica, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;

Pica on English body;

English, Nos. 1 and 2;

Great Primer, Paragon, Double English;

Double Paragon, Canon;

Five Line Pica to Twenty;

Eight Line Pica, Gothic Condensed to 25;

Seven Line and Ten Line Pica Ornamental;

6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 Lines Pica Shaded;

8, 10, 15 and 16 Lines Antique Shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from pearl to seven lines pica, which are not to be found in any other specimen, a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two thousand metal ornaments; brass rule, leads of various thickness; astronomical and physical signs; metal and brace dashes, from 3 to 30 ems long; great primer and double pica scripts on inclined bodies; diamond and nonpareil music of various kinds; antique light and heavy face two line letter; full face roman and italic nonpareil, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonpareil, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CONNER & COOK.

Corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Sept. 1, 1838.

Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement three times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bills in type.

STRAYED

FROM The subscriber's plantation, on Tarapin Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black Brindled Ox, about five years old, the tips of his horns sawed off, he is in good order, stout and well built. It is supposed he will make for Sawyer's ferry on Tallapoosa. Any person taking him up and giving me information thereof, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

August 30th, 1838.—4t.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For Sale at this Office.



POETRY.

FROM THE GLOBE.

NAPOLEON IN THE PLACE VENDOME.

It is stated in a French paper that Marshal Soult, through the instrumentality of the Duke of Wellington, has obtained from the British Government permission to remove the remains of Napoleon; and that the Prince de Joinville will be sent for them in a frigate to bear them to France. Upon their removal they are to be carried to Paris, and placed at the foot of the triumphal column in the Place Vendome.

From the rock rudely rent by the billow's commotion,
The haunt of the sea bird and home of the gale,
Ingory bear forth o'er the waves of the ocean,
The Hero who spoke, and the nations turned pale.

Though hard was his fortune & mournful his story,
His fame shall beam brighter as time rolls away;
While the star that keeps watch o'er the altar of Glory
Shall shed on his column its never dying ray.

Then bear him in pride, with his death mantle
O'er him,
And lay him to rest at the foot of Vendome—
Wave the banners of nations in triumph before him,
And welcome the dust of the mighty one home.

Though Moscow & Waterloo tarnish his splendor,
Still Jena, and Praga, and Lodi remain;
And the eternal Alps shall forever remember
How o'er them mid tempests he swept with his train.

He spoke, and the thrones of the kingdoms were shaken;
He raised his right arm, and the mightiest quailed;

He was vanquished—and far in a lone isle forsaken,
Mid foemen, he died, while his countrymen wailed.

Then bear him in pride, with his death mantle
O'er him,
And lay him to rest at the foot of Vendome;
Wave the banners of nations in triumph before him,
And welcome the dust of Napoleon home.

"Tete d'armee," he cried, in his last dying vision,
While fancy his eagles waved round him again;
Then pass'd to the judgment the soul of Ambition,
And a grave held what Europe could scarcely contain.

Weep, Frenchmen, in sorrow, who left him to perish—
Weep blood for the Hero who gave thee a name;
In thy breasts the proud deeds of the valiant one cherish,
Whose exile forever shall trumpet thy shame.

Then bear him in pride, with his death mantle
O'er him,
And lay him to rest at the foot of Vendome;
Wave Austerlitz's banner in triumph before him,
And welcome the dust of Napoleon home.

Mortality! frail are the glories that linger
Around thy brave sons when the death-pall is spread;
Time—Time rudely blots with his unsparring finger
The tablet that blazons the deeds of the dead.

Then adieu to the grave 'neath the broad waving willow;
Adieu to the prison isle's tempest crown'd steep;
In the heart of his country pile up his last pillow,
Where the trophies he won shall declare where he sleeps.

Yes—bear him in pride, with his death mantle o'er him
And lay him to rest at the foot of Vendome;
Where the soldiers he cherished can fall down before him,
And welcome the death-conquered conqueror home.

Washington, August, 1838.

Singular Love Affair.—The Delaware Gazette tells a good story of two persons saved from the wreck of the Pulaski, which we will endeavor to repeat in a few words:—

Among the passengers was Mr. Ridge, a young man of wealth and standing, from N. Orleans, who, being a stranger to all on board, and feeling quite as much interest in his own safety as in that of any other person, was, in the midst of the confusion which followed the dreadful catastrophe, about helping himself to a place in one of the boats.

When a young lady who had frequently elicited his admiration during the voyage, but with whom he was totally unacquainted, attracted his attention, and he immediately stepped forward to offer his services, and to assist her on board the boat; but in his generous attempt not only lost sight of the young lady, but also lost his place in the boat.

Afterwards when he discovered that the part of the wreck on which he floated would soon go down, he cast about for the means of preservation, and lashing together a couple of settees and an empty cask he sprang it and launched himself upon the wide ocean.

His vessel proved better than he expected, and amidst the shrieks, groans, and death struggles which were every where uttered around him, he began to feel that his lot was fortunate, and was consoling himself upon his escape, such as it was, when a person struggling in the waves very near him, caught his eye. It was a woman—and, without taking the second thought he plunged into the water and brought her safely to his little raft which was barely sufficient to keep their heads and shoulders above water.

She was the same young lady for whom he had lost his chance in the boat, and for a while he felt pleased at having effected her rescue, but a moment's reflection convinced him that her rescue was no rescue, and that unless he could find some more substantial vessel both must perish.

Under these circumstances he proposed making an effort to get his companion in one of the boats which was still hovering near the wreck, but the proposition offered so little chance of success that she declined, expressing her willingness at the same time

to take her chance with him either for life or death. Fortunately they drifted upon a part of the wreck which furnished them with materials for strengthening their vessel, and which were turned to such good account that they soon sat upon a float sufficiently buoyant to keep them above the water, and when the morning dawned they found themselves upon the broad surface of the "vast deep" without land or sail or human being in sight—without a morsel to eat or drink—almost without clothes, and exposed to the burning heat of a tropical sun.

In the course of the next day they came in sight of land and for a time had strong hopes of reaching it, but during the succeeding night the wind drove them back upon the ocean. On the third day a sail was seen in the distance, but they had no means of making themselves discovered. They were, however, at length picked up by a vessel after several days of intense suffering, starved and exhausted, but still in possession of all their faculties, which it seems had been employed to some purpose during their solitary and dangerous voyage.

We have heard of love in a cottage—love in the deep green woods—nay even of love on the wild unfurrowed prairie; but love upon a plank in the midst of old ocean with a dozen frightful deaths in view, is something still more uncommon. And yet it would seem that love thus born upon the bosom of the deep—cradled by the ocean wave—and refined under the fierce beams of an almost vertical sun—is, after all, the very thing. There is about it the true spice of romance—the doubts, the hopes, the difficulties—aye, and the deaths too, to say nothing of the sighs and tears. Mr. Ridge, therefore, he acknowledged as the most romantic of lovers, for there upon the "deep deep sea" he breathed his precocious passion, mingled his sighs with the breath of old ocean, and vowed eternal affection. Women are the best creatures in the world, and it is not to be expected that Miss Onslow (such was the lady's name) could resist the substantial evidence of affection which her companion had given, and accordingly they entered into an "alliance offensive and defensive," as the statesmen say, which has been renewed upon "terra firma," and is ere long to be signed and sealed.

On reaching the shore and recovering somewhat from the effects of the voyage, Mr. Ridge thinking that perhaps his lady love had entered into the engagement without proper consideration, and that the sight of land and of old friends might have caused her to change her views, waited on her and informed her that if such was the case he would not hesitate to release her from the engagement, and added further, that he had lost his all by the wreck of the Pulaski, and would henceforth be entirely dependant on his own exertions for his subsistence. The lady was much affected, and bursting into tears assured him that her affection was unchangeable, and as to fortune, she was happy to say that she had enough for both. She is said to be worth two hundred thousand dollars.—*Brooklyn Adve.*

A SEA SERPENT IN THE PRAIRIE LAKES.

Old Nahant and Cape Ann have realized so much rhino out of the "Serpent" that a Yankee of the west, imbued with some of the imagination of his ancestry, has invented a counterfeit to draw attention in these dull times of land speculation toward the green field of Indiana. The story has rather too much of the old twang, but as it is quite as good as a Cape Cod certificate, we give it as we find it in the Logansport (Indiana) Telegraph.—*N. F. Star.*

THE DEVIL'S LAKE.

In the Northern portion of Indiana, there are many beautiful little lakes, which give great interest to a country somewhat open.—About 25 miles from Logansport, and in the vicinity of Rochester, there is one of these lakes about two miles in length, half a mile in width, and of unknown depth. Soundings were once tried with a line of 13 fathoms, but with no effect.

There is an ancient tradition of the Pottawattamie Indians relative to this lake, which has been handed down from generation to generation, and is now received by the white man with confirmed credence. The precise time at which the tradition which was first received among the Indians cannot be determined—probably not a long time after the emigration of the Pottawattamies across the "hard waters," of the north, some centuries since, to this district of country, which was then occupied by the Miami, by whose grant the Pottawattamies became possessed of the lands. It appears that the tradition does not owe its origin to the superstitious fears of the red men, but that some gigantic creature inhabited the lake, and does at the present time, is beyond the probability of a doubt.

This lake is called by the Indians "Lake Man-i-too," or the Devil's Lake; and such is the terror in which it is held, that but few Indians would ever dare to venture in a canoe upon its surface. The Indians will neither fish nor bathe in the lake; such is the powerful conviction that "Man-i-too," or the Evil Spirit, dwells in its chrysal waters. It may elicit a smile from the incredulous to assert gravely the fact that some very extraordinary creature claims monarchy of this beautiful lake. But the existence of a monster in this lake is not an object of more surprise to us than the remains of the Mastodon, whose

teeth measures 18 inches—and which were found but two miles from town, in the prairie through which the canal runs. Were there not assurances from men entitled to credibility that a monster has been seen, within a few days, in the lake Man-i-too, it might be supposed the strange story originated in the superstitious fears of the Aborigines.

When the Pottawattamie Mills were erecting, some ten years since at what is called the outlet of the lake, the monster was seen by those men known to General Milroy, under whose direction the Mills, I believe, were erected. There are persons in Logansport who questioned closely those who lately saw the mysterious occupant of the lake, and are now convinced of this tradition of Man-i-too being founded upon something more substantial than the basis of fish and snake stories generally.

But two weeks since some men by the name of Robinson were fishing in the lake, when they beheld with surprise the even surface of the water ruffled by something swimming rapidly, and which they supposed, must have measured 60 feet. The Robinsons are respectable men whose fears are not easily excited; yet such was the terror that this nondescript caused, that they made a hasty retreat to the shore, much alarmed. Since this circumstance took place, and but a few days since, Mr. Linsey, who is well known here, was riding near the margin of the lake, when he saw at the distance of 200 feet from him, some animal raise its head three or four feet above the surface of the water. He felt the security of the shore; and viewed the mysterious creature many minutes, when it disappeared and re-appeared three times in succession. The head he described about three feet across the frontal bone, and having something of the contour of a "beef's head," but the neck tapering, and having the character of the serpent, color dingy, with large yellow spots. It turned its head from side to side with an easy motion, in apparent survey of the surrounding objects. Mr. L. is entitled to credibility. So convinced are many of the existence of the monster, that some gentlemen in town have proposed an expedition to the lake, and by the aid of rafts to make an effort to capture the mysterious being which is a terror to the superstitious, but which becomes an object of interest to science, the naturalist and philosopher.

A VISITOR TO THE LAKE.

ONE'S MOTHER.—Around the idea of one's mother, the mind of man clings with fond affection. It is the first dear thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings are more or less light in comparison. Our passions and our willfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we may become wild, headstrong and angry at her opposition to our vices; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but kind memory remains to recapitulate her virtuous and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a rude storm, raises up her head and smiles amid her tears. Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of memory, and twines a garland of beauties and virtues round the image of our departed parent.

Anecdote.—A worthy old clergyman of our acquaintance, one of the old school, of which few relics now remain, used to relate the following with much glee. There was in his parish one C., by trade a carpenter, who had acquired much credit for shrewdness and wit. C. was one day, heaving timber, when the clergyman accosted him: Mr. C. you have become quite famous for your ingenuity; you have made almost every thing else, pray can you make me a devil? "Very easily, Mr. F.," replied the other, scanning the parson carelessly, and raising his axe; jeth put your foot on thith stick—you want the leath alterin of any man I know of."

A MAD MAN.—A man who was apparently more of a wit than a mad man, but who, notwithstanding, was confined to a mad house, being asked how he came there, answered:—"Merely by a dispute of words. I said that all men were mad, and all men said that I was mad, and the majority carries the point."

A gentleman got his nose severely burnt yesterday, during the thunder shower. He had just commenced eating his dinner, when a vivid flash of lightning made him dodge his head directly down into his soup bowl—result, nose badly, face and eyes somewhat scalded.—*Picayune.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Orphans Court,
BENTON COUNTY, } Sept. 3d, 1838.

THIS Day came Washington Williams administrator of the estate of Franklin Williams deceased, and made application to the Court for a final settlement on the Estate aforesaid. It is therefore Ordered by the Court that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican to all persons whom it may concern to be and appear at the Clerk's office in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in November next to show cause if any they have why, said settlement should not be made.

(COPY TEST.) M. M. HOUSTON clk. c. c.
Sept. 15th 1838.—tf.

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

LOOKING-GLASSES.

NO. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business. Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices and their Glasses insured from breaking to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the glass and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at Manufacturer's prices, which, of course, must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack & forward them at our risk of breakage.

SHERIFF SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the Town of Wedowee Randolph county Ala., on the first Monday in October, next, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz., the North East quarter, of section thirteen, township tenth, range nine. The west half of the southeast quarter; and east half of the southwest quarter, of section twelve, township seventeen and range nine, east in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of John Gooden, to satisfy two fi fa one in favor of Walker Reynolds, and one in favor of David Gordon.

WILLIS WOOD, SHERIFF.

By his deputy, H. W. HARRIS.

Aug. 23, 1838.—no. 35.—3t.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.

May 3, 1838.—6m.—SAMUEL ALLEN.

A PROPOSITION.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The publisher of the American Journal of Productive Industry, published at Maryville Ten. on alternate weeks, in octavo form, devoted to Agriculture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, and designed to teach, *what to do, how to do, and when to do*, proposes to give certain sums of money, conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, having for its object, or one of its objects, the encouragement of industry, or, the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Societies accepting the conditions, are to become the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing the bounty given, in premiums, for whatever object they may deem best calculated to promote the end in view. They are likewise to become the collecting Agents of the publisher, and will always be allowed to retain the amount which is proposed to be given them, out of the moneys they may collect.

To all societies that may collect FORTY, or any greater number of subscribers to the Journal, which is published at \$2 a year, in advance, one dollar per copy will be allowed them for such services.

For procuring THIRTY subscribers \$25 will be given.

For TWENTY subscribers \$15; and
For TEN subscribers \$5 will be allowed.

It will be necessary that the price of subscription, and the Treasurer's receipt for the amount deposited with him, which the Society is to retain, should accompany each order, which should be post paid and addressed.

M. M. TEER.

Maryville Ten.

JOHN COCHRAN

AND

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will, attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.

Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT, May 15th 1838.
ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased, to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: the West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, three acres excepted in the South-east corner, and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
June 7, 1838. m3m.—\$6 00.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of which are Canvassed Hams. One hundred Sacks of prime COFFEE. Seven Hogheads of N. Orleans Sugar. 30 Bls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7 Bls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of feathers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin. We have a fine assortment of **DRY GOODS**, all of which we are determined to sell low for Cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Tennessee Castings.

Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t.

HUGH HENRY & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, before their accounts are given out for collection. Money I want, money I must have and money I will have.

JAMES D. JUSTICE.

August 16th 1838.—3t.

E. T. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. Office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, near the New-York Store. June 1, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of St. Clair county, on the 20th June last, on the Estate of Andrew Mayes deceased, All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be deemed payment.

MOSES DEAN, Adm'r.

August 23d 1838.—6t.

CISRO.

The Best Sou of Eclipse.

FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the fall season at my stable, in miles north of Jacksonville, will be let to mares at \$20.00 the season, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, and in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares, shall have them at fifteen dollars, payable when the season, and if the mare shall not prove foal the fall season, shall have the spring season gratis. The Season to commence on the 1st September and expire on the 10th December. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple horse, now rising six years old; upwards of fifteen half hands high.

PEDIGREE.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, dam by Montsher Tonson, grand dam by Sotoros.

This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsher Tonson, her dam, by Sotoros. Given under my hand.

I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes paid me a mare to the American Eclipse whilst on a season, from which he obtained a bay colt, white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tonson, dam by Sotoros.

We the undersigned do certify that we present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON, RICHARD SINGLETON.

September 6, 1838.—3t.

STRAYED

FROM The subscriber's plantation, on Talladega Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black Brindled Ox, about five years old, the tips of his horns sawed off, he is in good order, stout and well fed. If anyone takes him, he will be rewarded for his trouble.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

August 30th, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the following Executions, and order of sale. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, the Town of Jacksonville, on the first day of October next, the following Lots or parts of lots, viz: the S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of section 21, and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 21, and the S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same all in Township 13, and Range 6 in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of James Wessen, at the instance of Everett S. Field.

ALSO three lots lying, and situated in the Town of White Plains, as the property of Jacob Newsom and Wm. Smith, and Charles Black, at the instance of Elijah Allen and Allen Andrews, and James Dulak.

WM. OREAR, Sheriff.

September 6, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against doing for a note given by the subscriber payable to J. M. Raiford for fifteen hundred dollars to the best of my knowledge due sometime in February last. As I have sufficient offsets against said note, I forwarn all persons from trading for it.

PHILIP SPAN.

September 6, 1838.—3t.

J. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.

Aug. 2, 1838.—4t.

100 LABORERS WANTED.

THE WETUMPKA & CO. ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the road, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM.

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

* * * The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, and forward their account to this office for collection.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried-Fruit and Salt for sale at store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—4t.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly the courts in the counties of St. Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one of them will at all times be found. The engagement one secures the attention of both.

March 22d, 1838.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1838.

Whole No. 89

VOL. II. No. 37.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. Unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

\$200 REWARD. LOST.

LOST on Tuesday the 21st inst. on the Road leading from Dr. Quinn's to Fort Armstrong, a black book—containing twenty-seven or twenty-eight Dollars, of which there were twenty dollar bills of the Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome, balance Georgia money, together with a Certificate given to John A. White for twenty shares in the Western Bank of Georgia; no other papers recollected. It has no doubt been found by some person near the Georgia line, from the fact that on my return in search of said book, the Black Book which is usually attached, was found near that spot. It is possible that the book and money may have fallen into the hands of a dishonest person, who may wish to appropriate its contents to his own use. The public are requested to look out for such person, and if detected will confer a favor by giving information to the subscriber in Jefferson, Cherokee county, Alabama.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will return said money to me, or for information so that I can recover it. JOHN A. WHITE. The Jacksonville Republican will please give the above four insertions and forward his account for payment.

MADISONVILLE HOTEL.

The subscriber having located himself in the Town of Madisonville, East Tennessee, and having opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT in the large and commodious building lately occupied by John Newwood, dec. He hopes to share a portion of public patronage, and promises to give every attention and exertion to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

SAM'L A. MCKENZIE.

Sept. 20, 1838.—3m.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jacksonville, Ben. Co. N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage. May 10, 1838.

10,000 Yds. Bagging.

1500 Coils Rope, 500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.

SHORTER & BANCROFT.

July 19, 1838.—4m.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK.

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent. Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

R. E. W. McADAMS.

Clock & Watch Repairer.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville, and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the room formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co. Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—12m.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by William S. Ragan, living in Look-out valley, one HORSE, MARE, branded with a horse shoe on the left hip, with bell on, supposed to be 12 years old, with black horse coat, blaze face, left hind foot white, appraised to \$50 00 before Joseph M. Jones, J. P.

A. W. MAJORS, Clerk.

Sept. 20, 1838.—St.

STRAYED.

FROM The subscriber's plantation, on Tarrapin Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black dog, about five years old, the tips of his ears off, he is in good order, stout and well. It is supposed he will make for Sawyer's on Tallapoosa. Any person taking him up or giving me information thereof, shall be rewarded in his trouble.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

Sept. 30th, 1838.—tf.

ESHA, BRADFORD & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

W. E. HINTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANT.

Mobile, Ala.

THE IDENTITIES OF PARTIES.—We last week copied an extract from the New-York Commercial and another from the Philadelphia Gazette, both elicited by the hypocritical paucity bestowed upon Mr. Jefferson in the late address of the Federal Young Men's Convention at Utica, N. Y. and both calculated to prove an entire coincidence of a sentiment and feeling between the mis-called Whigs of the present day, and the old fashioned Federalists of '98. If any of our readers desire further evidence to the same point, let them peruse the following collection of ancient and modern Federal maxims, for which we are indebted to the industry and intelligence of the Editor of the Detroit Morning Post. In the energetic language of that paper, we would say, "let our farmers read them, let our mechanics read them, let all who love liberty and confide in man's capacity for self-government read them;" and then, let each for himself decide, whether his voice shall be thrown, and his influence exerted, to subject the government and the destinies of this great nation, the last hope of freedom on earth, to the control and guidance of the authors of such vile sentiments, their associates in principle, and their confederates in the unholy warfare now waged with merciless violence and indiscriminate injustice against the national ministration:

"The people in all nations are naturally divided into two sorts; the gentlemen and the simpletons; the latter signifying the common people such as farmers, mechanics, and laborers; and the former the richer portion, and those born of more noted families."—John Adams.

"I contend that the English Government is the most stupendous fabric of human wisdom."—John Adams.

"The poor are entitled to labor, and the rich are qualified for superior stations."—John Adams.

"I have well considered the subject, and am well convinced that no amendments to the articles of confederation can answer the purpose of a good Government, so long as the State Governments do in any shape exist."—Alexander Hamilton.

"I despair that any republican form of Government can remove the difficulties that Greece and Rome encountered."—Hamilton.

"I believe the British Government forms the best model the world ever produced."—Hamilton.

"All political communities ought to be divided into the few and the many—the first are the rich and the well born, the other, the mass of the people."—Hamilton.

"Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor."—Daniel Webster.

"Daniel Webster is a living evidence that God made man in his own image."—A toast by the Whigs of Columbus, Ohio.

"There are errors of opinion on the subject of republican government so long cherished, and so interwoven with the habits of thought among our citizens, that reasoning will not remove or correct them."—Noah Webster under the signature of Sidney in the N. Y. Commercial, November, 1837.

"The great mass of the people are, and always must be, very incompetent judges of the qualifications necessary for the chief magistracy of a great nation."—Same.

"When party spirit is violent the people imbibed such strong prejudices as to disqualify them from exercising a temperate and unbiased judgment."—Same.

"It is needless to talk of the intelligence of the people, for the history of nations cannot present an example of such total want of intelligence as our country affords."—N. Y. Com. Adv.

"The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge, or determine, right."—Hamilton.

"Nothing but a permanent body [of legislators] can check the imprudence of democracy."—Hamilton.

"See the excellency of the British Executive. He is placed above temptation. Nothing short of such an executive (a king) can be efficient."—Hamilton.

"I confess the plan of government which I propose, is very remote from the idea of the people."—Hamilton.

"A State Government is incompatible with a general Government."—Judge Read a noted Federalist of the Convention of '87.

"The second branch of the Legislature ought to be composed of men of great established property—an aristocracy—who, from pride, will support permanency. To make them completely independent, (of the people) they must be chosen for life. Such an aristocratic body would keep down the turbulence of democracy."—Speech of Mr. Morris a leading federalist, in Convention that framed the Constitution.

"We think we know enough of the Canadian people to know that independence of the mother country would not bring any blessings with it. Our good feeling is quite as cordial for England as it is for her American Provinces."—N. Y. Whig.

"The rabble of Indiana.—May they be brought to pay their taxes with submission and reverence to their superiors."—Toast of the Whig Governor of Indiana.

"Free suffrage is a curse to any people."—Providence Journal.

"The present times are profitable to heavy capitalists, and they have a deep interest in their continuance."—Boston Atlas.

"The single end and aim of the Whig party should be to preserve their power."—Albany Evening Journal.

"There never can be prosperous times in the country, until a poor man, as in England, is obliged to work for a sheep's head and pluck a day, and lie under a cart at night."—Senator Newberry, a Connecticut Federalist.

"Freeholders are, commonly speaking, persons of sober, frugal, and temperate habits; little disposed to abuse power, or forget right. But what is the character of the poor? Generally speaking, vice and poverty go hand in hand."—Judge Van Ness, a noted Federalist in New York.

"One warning, we hope the Pennsylvania Convention will take from the experience of New York, not unduly to enlarge the right of voting. By making that right universal in the State, the consequence as a general rule, has been the throwing of the whole political powers of the State into the hands of those who have neither stake in the community, nor knowledge to distinguish between the claim and characters of opposing candidates."—New York American, a Whig paper.

"As well might a blacksmith attempt to mend a watch, as farmers to legislate. What mischief are sure to be enacted, when a man born to nothing but the plough-tail, takes to legislating."—Boston Courier, a Whig paper.

"It is vain that men attempt to disguise the truth; the fact beyond all doubt is, that all the disorders in our political affairs are the general and natural consequences of defects in the constitution, and of the false and visionary opinions that Mr. Jefferson and his disciples have been proclaiming for the last forty years."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a Whig paper.

"I would not vote for the appropriation, if the enemy's cannon were battering down the walls of the Capitol."—Daniel Webster.

"Bad as was the character of Aaron Burr, his election in preference to Mr. Jefferson would have been a blessing to the country."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"There are defects in our form of Government, and errors in popular opinions, which administration can rectify."—Noah Webster, a Whig leader.

"All is fair in politics."—M. M. Noah.

"The time for reasoning has gone by, and it is not by argument but by suffering that conviction will be forced on the minds of the people."—United States Gazette.

"The people must suffer what they now suffer for the balance of four years, or they must revolt and demand justice at the point of the bayonet."—Wheeling Times, [a Whig paper].

"The object of the Whig struggle.—'On our part it has been rather a struggle for prevention, than for the attainment of any positive benefit.'—Webster's speech, [at Faneuil Hall].

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

PLAIN TRUTHS WELL EXPRESSED.

The following letter from a revolutionary soldier in Onondaga county, New York, to the editor of the Albany Argus, is worthy of an attentive perusal. There are these yet living in this State in whose bosoms it will awaken reminiscences of the scenes of their own youthful experience, and thousands who will recognize in it a faithful sketch, bluntly drawn, of the history of past and present political parties.

VAN BUREN, (Onondaga Co.) July 12.

I have not been in the habit of writing of late; but there are times when an old man will claim his privilege of speaking out, and calling things by their right names. Allow me a little space in your paper to state my grievances, and tell how it used to be.

I am a soldier of the Revolution, sir; I have seen eighty-three hard winters, and some hard fighting with the red coats and Tories. I was at Saratoga and Yorktown, where we used them up to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

Since that time, I have kept my eye on the gun. I was always jealous of the refugees, or Tories, and was never more than half reconciled to their being allowed to return to the country they had deserted, and would have betrayed. But as Patrick Henry says, "why should we who had laid the proud British Lion at our feet, now be afraid of his whelps?" Nevertheless, I watched their movements closely. I saw them unite themselves with Hamilton and the Federal party, to build up a strong consolidated Government, like that we had just thrown off.

It was Whig and Tory in these days, sir. The Whigs (and I was one of them—not a modern "Whig," or Tory in disguise) were for defending their liberties, and free Government they had fought for, at all hazards. The Tories were for "his majesty" George the third, as they have been, ever since, on any side but that of their own country. Besides these, we had a third party of Conservatives, as we have now—a-days—a purely mercenary party, sir, who would be Whig or Tory, or any thing else, if they could drive a good trade by it. They were called "cow-boys" and "skimmers," at that time. Money-making was the governing principle with them. They were good Whigs when they drove cattle to our camp at Valley Forge; and very good Tories when they did the like service of the British camp at New York.

Well, sir, I have watched these Tory followers ever since, and have found them invariably playing the same game—claiming to themselves all the patriotism and religion and decency and exclusive qualification for office, and denouncing the men of the Whig party as destructives and agrarians, incapable of any thing but to be governed, &c. &c. I have not forgotten how they called me a Jacobin in '98; how they called Tom Jefferson a demagogue and a radical; and how they tried to frighten people with the idea that, if elected, he would burn all the bibles, pull down the churches, and all that. I remember, too, how they then denounced the mass of the people as ignorant, and incapable of governing themselves.

The other day, sir, I fell in with one of these Tory cow-boys, and one, too, who, in '98, I well remember, called me a Jacobin and a Radical. He opened on me with a tirade for the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill in the House. "You're a Whig," said he, "and you're blown up sky high by a majority against it; adding, 'I thought the people would come sound after a while.'"

"Come, sound," said I. "Quite a change of tone. Then you begin to think the people are capable of governing themselves?" "Vast difference," says he, "between the people of '98 and '38—they are getting more enlightened," said I, "to let their money raised to carry on their Government, go into the hands of a set of speculators in your large towns and cities, beyond the reach of the people's servants, when wanted for public purposes. No, sir, the question is yet to come before the people. Your majority of 14 were interested in the defeat of the bill. They wanted the finger of the public money for their own private purposes. Their opinions are no test of the Democratic feeling in the country. The farmers, the rank and file of the Democracy, sir, will set all this matter right. They will not consent to have their money taken from their pockets, ostensibly for the support of the Government, and then put in the hands to be used by your corner lot speculators, or to pamper a moneyed aristocracy. City and country are not the same sort of stuff—as Jefferson used to say, your 'great cities' are sores upon the body politic."

"Always telling about that Jefferson," said I, "replied my old cow-boy Conservative. 'You are a Loco Foco Tory; and as for the farmers, they are the most ignorant herd in the country,' and thereupon he turned upon his heel and left me."

It was well for him he did. I didn't mind being called a Loco, for I have been called a Jacobin, a Radical, a Democrat, a Bucktail, a Mason's Jack, &c. &c. when these names were terms of reproach; but to be called a Tory by a preserved cow-boy, and not try to resent it—by heaven! it is not in the nature of me. Why, sir, this man was a Conservative six months ago, and now, having robbed me of my old name of Whig, runs down the street crying "stop thief."

But enough of this. Tory or no Tory, I have

pension for my Revolutionary services, and a scar or two—badges of honor, sir, which I got under Stark, at Bennington. I reside in the county of Onondaga, town of Van Buren, where the Democracy, I can tell you, are sound to the core, and will give a good account of themselves in November.

GEORGIA.—A letter before us, from Georgia, lends us to form the most sanguine expectations of a Democratic triumph in that State in October. Our correspondent thinks that the whole Democratic Congressional ticket will be elected. We are no admirers of the policy of Manufacturing public opinion in favor of our political strength and prejudices, for we have seen enough of the system to learn its futility. But in Georgia, the most rational calculations of the success of our cause can be made. The States' Right principle is almost universal in Georgia, among both parties. A vast majority of the people are opposed to a bank, and in favor of Divorce, while the Union party and very many of States' Right party prefer to go the full length for the Treasury Bill.

The candidates upon the anti-Administration ticket, have been publicly catechised through the papers upon the currency question. No two have answered alike. Their opposition to a National Bank is unanimous—none we believe have expressed their preference for the conservative scheme of social deposits,—one is an open Sub-Treasury man—another (Mr. Julius C. Alford, who excited so much attention, when he made his debut in Congress winter before last, by his vociferous declamation, and who carried with him from Georgia the title of the War Horse of "Troup,")—says he cannot go the Sub-Treasury, but gives no reason for it, and adds that he is "very cool," and his party around him are "very cool," and the inference is, that although they cannot possibly be united in any common principle of the currency, that the party is "very cool" and does not intend to be divided on the question. The answers of all these candidates leave the strongest impression on the reader's mind, that the party is in a dilemma. Their political principles can only be preserved by supporting the great States' Right measure of the Administration—but their party feelings shocked to approve any thing that comes from the Administration. "A House divided against itself cannot stand," and if the election turns upon the currency question as every election has done since the crisis, the Union party must succeed in the nature of things.—Mobile Reg.

IS IT NOT SO?—Scientific men of the present day are like the lapidary, who searches for diamonds in the common pebble that has been trodden under forges, and sometimes finds them.

The errors of men are traceable to three causes. 1st. They are apt to assume a principle too absolute, which is true only in a restricted sense. 2d. They argue from one acknowledged truth exclusively. 3d. They listen to conclusions, the logical connection of which with their premises, might be disputed.

There are no victories so disastrous as those of ambition over discretion.

Conduct belongs to profession: feeling to nature. Reason is often the bond slave of fancy or passion.

Mankind have more appetite than judgment. There exists no donkey in creation so overloaded as our stomachs.

Voltaire wittily said, a physician is an unfortunate gentleman who is every day requested to perform a miracle; namely, to reconcile health with intemperance.

The arts are perfected by producing greater effects with more easy means.

It is the character of good laws, producing constant and privation, that the evil is more than compensated by the resulting good. Bad laws create obligations, that are either superfluous, or more burdensome than useful.—Bost. Gaz.

THE AMERICAN.—If the versatility of American character is remarkable, the opportunities for its display are commensurate. One man plays many parts, and it often happens that he plays them well. Two extraordinary instances are now before us.

A journeyman printer, brought up in the office of Mr. Poulson, of this city, found the field in which he moved too narrow for his ambition, and on coming of age, he turned stage-driver, and afterwards pedler. He next became schoolmaster in New Jersey, and subsequently figured as the captain of a Deck river sloop; this latter occupation soon lost the charm of novelty, and he resumed his occupation at the press. In 1834, he was officiating in Virginia as a Methodist minister, and afterwards gave lessons in penmanship and Poonah printing in Pittsburgh; practised the Thomsonian system of medicine at Guernsey, Ohio; edited a paper in Kentucky; superintended a female seminary at Louisville; and finally settled down as a farmer. We next find him figuring in the Legislature of Tennessee, and mouthing the usual political topics.

Printers are proverbial for versatility. Edwin Forrest was originally a typo, and left the composing stick for the buskin and truncheon. But our next instance is even more remarkable.

Judge Lewis, of Lycoming, Pennsylvania, one of our most distinguished jurists, so late as 1817, was a journeyman printer on the New York Daily Advertiser. He afterwards returned to Lycoming, established a village paper, which he edited with spirit and talent; studied law during his hours of leisure, came to the bar, grappled successfully with every obstacle, and fought his way to distinction. He was elected to the Legislature; became Attorney General of Pennsylvania; and from that office he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His talents are of an unusual order, it is true, but his career is a sufficient example to stimulate the noble-minded youth of our country to perseverance in gaining those acquirements which lead to eminence. Talents without application would never have made Mr. Lewis a judge.

[Philadelphia paper.

NATIONAL CONFIDENCE.—"There never was, and probably never will be," said Captain Mornington, "so powerful an example of the influence of national confidence and courtesy, remaining unimpaired even during the continuance of a ferocious engagement, as that which Tolavera exhibits. All the morning the battle raged, and the day assault was as unsuccessful as the night attack had proved. Both armies had lain upon the ground, but one had slept—the trooper with his horse's bridle round his arm—the soldier in momentary expectation of a fresh attempt, listened in every noise for the enemy's approach. No wonder then, that

a sultry day in July found both sides overcome with heat and hunger—and by a sort of common consent, long before noon, hostilities ceased, and the French cooked their diners, while the English had wine and bread served out. Then it was that a curious scene ensued. A small stream, tributary to the Tagus, flowed through a part of the battle ground, and separated the combatants. During the pause that the heat of the weather and the weariness of the troops produced, both armies went to the banks of the rivulet for water. The men approached each other fearlessly, threw down their caps and musket, chattered to each other like old acquaintances, and exchanged their brandy flasks and wine skins. All asperity of feeling seemed forgotten. To a stranger they would appear more like an allied force, than men hot from a ferocious conflict, and only gathering strength and energy to commence it anew. But a still nobler rivalry for time existed—the interval was employed in carrying off the wounded, who lay intermixed upon the hard contested field; and to the honor of both be it told, each endeavored to extricate common sufferers, and to remove their unfortunate friends and enemies without distinction. Suddenly—the bugles sounded—the drums beat to arms—many of the rival soldiery shook hands and parted with expressions of mutual esteem, and in ten minutes after were again at the bayonet's point.—The Bivouac.

JUSTICE PARLEYED.—A case was recently brought up in the Boston Police Court, in which Charles A. Masters was complainant, and James McIntosh defendant. A host of witnesses were brought up on both sides, who served the "father of lies" so faithfully with heart, soul, and strength, that the lawyers would not attempt to comment upon the mass of lies before them, the jury could not "guess" whether he was guilty or innocent, and the judge discharged all hands. The Post says the swearing was awful, plain, and distinct—the witnesses on either side walked up square to the chalk, without flinching for fear of man, or any other good or evil power.—Ealt. Sun.

OPERATION OF THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.—We see it stated in the Western papers, says the New York Sun, that there are now about forty steamboats laid up at the ship yards near Cincinnati, and undergoing repairs. Several of them are getting in new engines. Whatever may be alleged against the practicability of the enforcement of the new law, here, it seems to us, is proof of its good practical operation already. These same forty, but for the need of repairing them before they can receive the commissioners' certificate of seaworthiness, would probably have been kept running until they had certified their own unseaworthiness by horrible accidents, or at the best by the narrow escapes of their passengers.—Pennsylvania.

Cedron.—A gentleman recently arrived from Bogota, has handed us a sample of the cedron nut, which grows plentifully there, and which he says has been proved within a few years to be an infallible remedy for the bite of all poisonous vipers and other reptiles, not excepting the most malignant. Immediately after the bite is received, a little of the nut is taken and scraped in some liquid. He says that the natives penetrate the woods and the bushes without the least apprehension from bites, which otherwise would produce death in three hours, accompanied with vomiting of blood, bleeding at the nose, and indeed the oozing of blood from all the pores of the skin. Such terrific dangers from reptiles, deemed far more deadly than rattlesnakes, the people encounter under the protection of cedron with as little concern as we do the bite of a mosquito. The taste is a very pungent bitter. The hydrophobia is not a very common disease in New Grenada, but the cedron has been used in repeated instances as an antidote to the bite of rabid animals, and the opinion there is that it is an infallible protection. The individual who gives us these details is a gentleman of respectability, and we have no doubt that all he says may be relied upon. The nut is entirely harmless, though taken in any quantity; but if a decoction of it is thrown upon a viper he dies immediately.—Jour. of Com.

RISE OF THE LAKES.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—A gentleman who has just returned from the west states that forest of oaks have been killed by the rise of the waters in the Lakes, and that some of the trees, on being cut down, are found to be marked with the growth of an hundred and forty years; thus proving that during that long period, the waters had not before been so high as at present. The Cataract of Niagara has gained in grandeur, while many cultivated farms are now only to be found under water, and the city lots have been sold for thousands of dollars, are in the same submerged condition. Dwelling houses, barns &c. stand in the water and out of the water, and the fences which once divided estates, now only divide watery wastes." The rise has been regularly going on for seven years and irregularly for seven more. It is however stated in the Buffalo Advertiser, that within the last two or three months, owing probably to the great evaporation by heat, the water has fallen a few inches. Lake Erie is now about 4 feet higher than in 1825, and Lake Ontario about 6 1-2 feet higher.

A VERMONT REPAITEE.—A recruiting officer whispered to a rosy checked damsel as she was putting on her bonnet at the close of a quilting party; "Will you allow me to accompany you home?" "No, sir, I am engaged," said she in a loud tone, so as to give notoriety to the action. "You miss it most prodigiously!" said the military wag, "for I have got both pockets chuck full of gingerbread!"

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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Vol. II.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPT. 27, 1838.

MAJ. J. FORNEY, of this place, at the solicitation of several gentlemen, has issued change Bills, varying from a bit to two dollars. This will be a great accommodation to our citizens in making change. To those at a distance who may get these Bills, we would say, they are as good as Treasury Notes.

We have been requested to say, that as our Court House will shortly be finished; that Sheriffs, Constables, Lawyers, Clerks, Tax Receivers and all holders of public money are invited to pay up, that the Commissioners may make a final settlement.

JAMES H. GORDON, Professor of Phrenology, will deliver a Lecture on the Science of Phrenology in this place, some time about the last of the present or first of next month. The precise time will be stated in a future advertisement.

Gen. Lamar has been elected President of Texas.

Three new Territories are about to be added to the Union—Florida, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The State Bank of Illinois and its Branches resumed specie payments on the 14th inst.

The Louisiana papers say that the cotton and Sugar crops in that State are more promising than they have been for several years.

ABOLITION IN THE WEST INDIES.—The Jamaica Dispatch speaks in the most unfavorable terms of the operation of the Abolition Act in that Island. The negroes have generally refused to work; and behaved in the most outrageous manner. In some instances they have chased their former owners and overseers off their plantations. The Island is in a wretched state, indicating that the demons of discord have been let loose. This intelligence is only ten days after the negroes were emancipated. We shall probably soon hear of another St. Domingo tragedy, which will be peculiarly gratifying to the benevolence of the Abolitionists.

We perceive that a paper published at Hayti is complaining that the crew of a Haytian vessel which touched at Charleston, had been imprisoned, and talks about holding up the Americans to the indignation of their nation. This is very alarming, to be held up to the indignation of a horde of rascally, vagabond negroes.

TEXAS. A letter under date of the 20th from Houston, says: It is reported that the Mexicans of Nacogdoches had declared for the Constitution of 1824 and joined the Cherokees, and that the militia to the number of 800 had been called out to defend the frontier. The country is reported to be healthy, and the prospect of an abundant harvest flattering.

ILLINOIS. In Illinois the Democratic cause is triumphant. The democratic candidate for Governor and members of Congress are elected. The Federalists are boasting what they can do next time. This is the old tune. Only wait until the next time after they are defeated in the Presidential contest in 1840, and their candidate like J. Q. Adams, comes out second best. These gentlemen must have the organ of hope usually developed.

From the Philadelphia papers we learn that a company has been projected with the design of building five large steam boats, to ply between this country and France; and also, that a line of Steam vessels was about to be established between Philadelphia and London and Liverpool. We expect the Atlantic will soon be covered with these vessels, and that a trip to Europe will be accomplished in less than two weeks.

The Governor of Georgia has, at the request of Gen. Scott, pardoned twelve of the Cherokee convicts, who left Milledgeville under the charge of an agent, to join their tribe on their way to the west.

SILK CULTURE. That the silk business can succeed in this country, we think is placed beyond all doubt, although it may not equal the sanguine expectations of some of its friends. The climate in this section of country is probably equal to any in the world for the growth of the *Morus Muliculus*. A gentleman in Harris co. Ga. has on his plantation several thousand of these trees in the most flourishing state. From a statement in one of the Philadelphia papers, founded on actual experiment, we learn, that an acre of the mulberry trees will feed a million of silk worms. Three thousand worms will make a pound of silk. This at \$5 per pound would be something over \$1,500, the gross profit of one acre of ground. It is a business which requires little capital to carry on. Silk is now by far the heaviest article we import. In a few years we might not only make enough to supply our own wants, but export largely to other countries, and find it a very profitable branch of national industry.

The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, says Gen. J. N. Whitner is the Independent Treasury candidate for Congress in opposition to Gen. Waddy Thompson.

Since the adoption of the Constitution, there have been two conflicting principles striving for the ascendancy. These are the Democratic and the Federal. Jefferson and Hamilton were two great leaders of their respective parties. The strength of the Democratic party, then as now, was at the South; while that of the Federalists was at the North. The South has been called a "hot bed." It has indeed proved a hot bed for the growth of Republicanism. There is something congenial to these glorious principles in the resplendent beams of a southern sun. Where they are fanned and spring into prodigal luxuriance by the fragrance of a southern breeze. While Federalism is the growth of a colder climate. If transplanted to our soil, it droops, and withers, and perishes. Its cold, chilling principles can never endure the warm and genial atmosphere of the sunny south. The old contest is now going on. The parties are composed of the same elements; but the aristocratic principles of the Federalists are now more dangerous to the Democratic South, because they are linked with the Abolitionists. They now this to be their last struggle, and they would not

hesitate to scatter their fire-brands through the land and prostrate this glorious temple of liberty secured by the best of men, and around which cluster so many fond recollections, to the dust to serve their own reckless ambition. Their principles are inimical to the best interests of the South. The true issue is between Martin Van Buren and a constitutional currency, and Henry Clay, a National Bank, and a high protective tariff. Webster has pledged himself to introduce a bill into Congress for a new tariff, the moment he conceives there is a chance of its passing. Henry Clay prides himself in being the father of what he is pleased to call the "American System." Can you doubt, if he is elected President, but that it will be a darling measure of his administration to revive this favorite System? Is not his conduct in regard to the Abolition question more than suspicious? Has he denied the charge which has been publicly made against him of favoring their sentiments. We have his own declaration, that he believes slavery to be a "great moral evil" and we may well conclude, he would use all his influence to remove such an evil. With these men and these principles before us, can any son of the South hesitate which to choose? Shall we live under a constitutional Government where our rights, our institutions, and our liberties will be preserved, or under the despotism of a moneyed Aristocracy? To this question at the South there should be but one response. Let all our local feuds be forgotten; let us all unite in this great object, the overthrow of Federalism. We have no fears of the result of the coming contest truth when left fairly to combat with error is sure of victory. Our reliance is with the people, to their Patriotism and intelligence we fearlessly leave the issue.

From the New Orleans Doc.

Translated from the French for the Jacksonville Republican.

ON EDUCATION.—(Continued.)

The ancients, who in this, as well as in all other things, have been and ever will be our masters, have anticipated this species of criminality; though it has escaped the attention of modern legislators. Their laws pronounced severe penalties against incompetent teachers and professors; and history has transmitted to us several examples of the rigors of these laws.

If by a false application of principles, modern governments have deemed it improper to institute repressive laws; surely nothing can justify hinder them from making such regulations as should act as preventive, and subject the profession of the instructor to the same forms and to the same restrictions as are imposed upon the practice of the law and of medicine. Prudence which has dictated regulations for the exercise of these functions, makes it imperative with the proper authorities to establish limits for the other; and thus prevent the numerous and flagrant abuses to which this unbounded license gives rise, and which the facilities afforded to every ignorant for becoming a teacher, every day occasions.

The whole country is inundated with men, who confidently proclaim themselves for professors, and shrink not from undertaking any species of instruction. Strike the earth with your foot, and immediately there springs up a whole cloud of teachers. Enquire for a professor through the medium of the public prints, and you will have numbers of applications, all setting forth the unbounded acquisitions of the different candidates. If you interrogate them, they know every thing, and are competent for every department of instruction. While, if you ask others here, perhaps you will find that one is a merchant's clerk, out of employment, another a book keeper; here again one has just arrived from France or England, as mate's assistant, cook or barber. The Frenchman teaches English, the Irishman French, all are perfect in the classics, and if we take their say so, are to sum it up, most accomplished teachers, and that without exception.

And what is the result of this state of things? It is found in miserable schools, and colleges, that go as it were upon one foot. However great the talent of the principal of the establishment, he cannot perform every thing; he must have assistant teachers. If he is incapable of judging for himself of the qualifications of his aids, his institution necessarily goes wrong, and the scholars learn nothing; if on the contrary he be a man able to decide on the competency of those he employs, he soon discovers their deficiencies, whether of talent or principle, and the consequence is, he changes continually.

And there is scarcely a person but what is aware that it is fatal to the progress of the pupils to change often, whether that change be of teachers or of systems. To these evils, which are far from being imaginary, but of which the effects slow and almost imperceptible, only strike public attention, when they develop themselves with time, and when yehaps it may be too late to provide any remedy, we oppose ourselves without fear, and with a firm conviction—a conviction founded on long experience, that the adoption of the school supervision system of France, would be the most effectual means of arming. We speak not here of any particular course of studies; neither do we pretend to impose upon the guardians of education any obligation to follow this or that system, or this or that class of books; moreover, we do not wish to be understood as pictating the manner of the general supervision all the power which is accorded to Europe. We would limit it to enquire into the competency of Teachers and Professors, before giving them authority to exercise their charge, making it necessary that they should in all cases submit to a regular examination in the same manner as the Lawyer is subjected to trial, & we would have the examination scrupulous as regards qualification and at the same time we would have testimony of responsibility as to morals and conduct.

For the Republican

PHRENOLOGY.

This science is now attracting much attention in the Literary world. It has, however, like all other discoveries, been exposed to the attacks of prejudice and ignorance. This might have been expected from the history of all reformatations. The great names in almost every department of science have been as much distinguished for what they suffered as for what they accomplished; twice was Galilee forced to renounce and abjure with his hands on the Gospels the damnable heresy that the Earth had motioned, even the religion we profess was not introduced into the world without the crucifixion of its Divine Founder.

Phrenology has also suffered from the quackery of its pretended disciples; and its principles are now better understood, instead of being regarded as a system of mental and moral Philosophy, it is looked upon as a kind of necromancy, by which an adept in its mysteries can read the fortune of those who will entrust themselves to his manipulations. We propose to give a brief exposition of the fundamental principles of the science, its prac-

tical application & importance, answer some of the objections which have been raised against it. Dr. Gall is generally considered as the founder of the system, though many of its principles have been recognized in ages; a striking difference is observed in statues of all the Greeks, between their gladiators & Philosophers, in the latter the reasoning & reflecting faculties such as causality & comparison are very prominent, while in the latter the animal propensities predominate. Indeed says one the sculptors would not have given a more correct delineation according to our present views of Phrenology had they an actual Phrenological bust before them. In the old paintings of our Saviour and the Apostles reverence and the moral sentiments are strikingly developed as well as the intellectual faculties; this shows that the artists had noticed that such a configuration of the head was found united with a corresponding character. We may observe the same fact among the Poets, Shakespeare speaks of foreheads "villanously low." While on the other hand, Milton in describing our first Parent, is careful to mention his "fair large front." Physiologists had long ago asserted and proved the fact that the brain was the organ of the mind; but prior to the time of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim these ideas were like the Heavenly bodies before the time of Galileo and Newton, to them belongs the honor of having erected the present splendid system of Phrenology, a system which if established, will prove of vital importance to Education, Legislation, and Religion.

From the time Dr. Gall commenced his lectures at Vienna the science spread with great rapidity both in Europe and America. And it can now number among its advocates names illustrious in every department of Letters. The fundamental principles of Phrenology are few and easily understood.

1st. That the brain is the organ of the mind.
2nd. That there are a plurality of faculties each manifested by its particular organ.
3rd. That other things being equal size is an index of power.

There will be a Methodist Camp-meeting held 5 miles above Alexandria, on the road leading to Jacksonville, commencing on Friday preceding the 3rd Sunday of Oct. next.

THE LADY AND HER KNIGHT.—A BALLAD.
Wild blows the storm, and dark the night,
And fierce the lightning plays;
But what boots this in fens despite,
The lady will away.

Her heart is torn with grief and dread,
And still her woes increase;
And still she cries, my love is dead,
Then will you bid me peace?

She tears her hair in frantic woe,
Oh, laggards haste—our stay—
Oh, hope not—do not say me no,
What reck I night or day?

Deem you I fear the dripping rain,
Or dread the forked fire?
I think but of my brave knight slain,
Nor heed the tempest's ire!

You tell me of the river's swell,
And mountain torrent's fall;
Ah, me! with you, no death-dirge bell,
Peals out the solemn call!

To me, no more the moon or sun
Lightens the night or day;
And naught I fear, and naught I shun,
Then let us haste away.

To me, there is no world beside,
My own true lover's grave;
And there I'll go, tho' death betide,
So let the whirlwind rave!

The long dark moor is pass'd at last,
The mountain fall, the stream;
She stands where roared the battle blast,
Beyond—or do I dream?

Ah, no! see there, that lady fair,
Gleaming a goodly arm;
And hark! now, that faithful pair,
Nor reck of want or storm.

All there is peace, and sweet they sleep,
For angels watch their rest;
And holy vigils round them keep,
To guard them to the best.

From the Buffalo Daily Star.

ONE YEAR OF MR. WEBSTER'S PATRIOTIC LIFE.

It has been published abroad, no doubt for political effect, that certain patriotic Federal Whigs, living somewhere near Lake Erie have presented Mr. Webster with a very richly mounted walking cane, made from the live oak of the Lawrence, Perry Flag ship in the memorable battle on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. If this is true, they should crown their wisdom by a similar present taken from McDonough's Flag ship in the battle upon Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814. To show how highly appropriate these presents would be, let us review a few of the political acts of Mr. Webster, during the few months that followed each of those brilliant naval victories.

On the 7th of January, 1814, Mr. Webster, in the House of Representatives, voted against an appropriation to defray the expenses of the navy! On the 10th of the same month he voted against a proposition to detect and punish traitors and spies!

On the 14th against making provision to fill the ranks of the army!

On the 22d against raising troops for five years!

On the 28th against a non-importation law!

On the 8th of February, against raising five regiments of men!

On the 28th of March, against a bill to execute the laws and repel invasion!

On the 3d of December, against a bill to raise revenue for the Government, and maintain the public credit!

On the 10th against the same bill; also against a bill for an appropriation to rebuild the Capitol, after it had been burnt by the enemy!

Better give him a snuff box, carved from the coffin of Benedict Arnold.

THE CONTRAST—THE CONFLICT—THE VICTORY—THE PATRIOT'S REWARD.

This is the first Monday of September; it is the day for the CONTRAST. It is the anniversary of the meeting of the extra session of Congress, that extra session to which the Federalists looked with so much joy, and the Republicans with so much solicitude and concern. Eight hundred and seventy-two banks had suspended payment; in the drain of a surplus of forty millions, the Federal Treasury found itself without a dollar; a universal deluge of shipplasters was systematically showered upon the country; the exportation of specie was triumphantly carried on; Biddle Bank missionaries

traversed the Union, even to the Mississippi and the lakes, to preach revolt against the Government and submission to the Bank; Federalism and renege Republicanism exulted and triumphed together; business was paralyzed; confidence was shaken; much real distress was felt, and far greater was expected; the Government was seriously embarrassed, and its enemies believed it to be conquered; a concentrated clamor was set up for a National Bank; a determination was manifested to force depreciated paper money on the Treasury; and the attorneys and supporters of the Bank were open and vehement in their declaration that there would (should) be no return to specie payments, no revival of business, no relief from distress, no safety for the Federal Treasury, until a National Bank was chartered. This was the state of the country twelve months ago—this its state on the first Monday of September, 1837—and severe was the CONFLICT which immediately ensued, and which was kept up during the whole of the extra session, and until near the end of the stated session, which expired two months since. The conflict during this long period was an arduous one, and forcibly remind the country of the conflicts during the late war, when Federalism, exulting in the national distress, elevated its guilty head, and put forth its traitorous voice, to insult the public misfortunes, to rejoice at national calamities, to attack, abuse, thwart, and vilify its own Government; to cut off its resources, impair its credit, bankrupt its Treasury, degrade its character, and show to the monarchist of Europe that the "experiment" of a Republican Government had failed in this American Union. Such was the conflict we have gone through; a conflict in which the old black cockade, wool-dyed Federalists, the *Websters*, the *Bergs*, the *J. Q. Adamses*, showed themselves in their natural, proper, original places of inveterate enemies of N. Republicanism, but who were all eclipsed in their hatred, Democracy, and in their devotion to Federalism, by the renege from Kentucky, Mr. Clay, formerly the scourge, now the darling, of the Federal party. The conflict was long, bitter, and unrelenting. The malignity, vulgarity, and audacity, and bullying, brought into it by the various renegades from the Democratic ranks, who followed the tracks and emulated the members of their Kentucky fly leader, imparted to it a degree of fierceness, ferocity, and savagism, wholly unknown to Federalism in its own unmixed days of 1798 and 1814. For ten months this conflict continued; for ten months—long months—the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the country were made the sport of plaything, the shuttlecock and football of a factious and traitorous coalition, striving for place and power by every art, false and foul. At last the VICTORY came. The Government victoriously repulsed depreciated paper money from its Treasury; the New York banks resumed specie payments; confidence and business revived; the penny note bill was passed; the Federal Treasury was provided for; a National Bank was solemnly and perseveringly rejected; and on the second Monday in July Congress adjourned. It is now two months since the last distress notes resounded from the Capitol, and how gratifying is the state of the country! The whole picture is reversed. The eight hundred banks have resumed; even Biddle with his irredeemable crew, has been flogged and lashed into resumption. Not a shipplaster is to be seen. Gold and silver is abundant; it is the coin in which the Treasury pays. Above twenty millions of gold and silver has been imported this year, making the national supply about one hundred millions. The whole argument, both in favor of the constitutionality and the expediency of a National Bank, has been expunged by the resumption of specie payments without the coercion of a King Bank. The great problem has been solved, in the example of New York, that a single State can resume and maintain specie payments not only without the co-operation, but against the machinations of neighboring State institutions of immense capital. Instead of distress, alarm, and embarrassment, joy, hope, and prosperity, cover the land. Every class is employed—every interest is flourishing—every prospect is auspicious. To crown the universal gladness, Providence has blessed the land with her choicest gifts—HEALTH, PEACE, and PLENTY! The abundant crops load the earth; health is universal; peace with all the world. Every thing at home and abroad is full of life and joy. Federalism only excepted! There, indeed, there is sorrow, deep sorrow! There is grief, agonizing cutting grief! There is distress, not dramatic, theatrical, playhouse distress, such as the exhibition by the Federal orators of "Sorrow of Waver" in the Senate of the United States, but real misery—sharp, grinding, gnawing, corroding misery—arising from a view of the general prosperity, and sunk into wo and despair at the total loss of all the fruits of the last distress, and the utter hopelessness of being able to organize another distress in time for the Presidential election of 1840. Twelve months ago the country was distressed and Federalism was happy; now, the country is happy and Federalism is distressed. This is the fruit of the victory; this is the contrast; this is the end, for this time, of the conflict; this, also, is the *Patriot's REWARD!* The Republican and the friend of his country has his reward, his precious reward, in these auspicious results. In them, also, he has his HOPE! Nothing could more strongly illustrate the benefits of honest policy and Republican principles, than the results of the present day—the contrast which September, 1838, presents to September, 1837—and nothing can give a brighter HOPE for the future than the retrospect of what has taken place in the last twelve months.—Globe.

DIED of bilious fever, at his residence in Lowndes county, Ala. on Friday the 7th inst. in the 47th year of his age, Col. Wm. HUDSON. It will be gratifying to his friends to know that his spirit took its flight under a full assurance of a happy immortality. He was deprived of the soothing consolations of the partner of his bosom, who was absent for her health, at her father's, Esq. John P. Montgomery of Benton county; & after his disease had assumed a threatening aspect, it was impossible to procure her presence, before his soul was united to that bosom friend from whom naught earthly or heavenly can separate it. She mourns the irreparable loss of an affectionate and tender husband, but not as one without hope. His relatives deeply deplore the vacuum thus suddenly made in their domestic circle, of which he was the brightest ornament, and most confidential member. His numerous friends feel as though they had lost a brother indeed. Col. Hudson was a native of White County, N. C. but removed while young to Chester Dist. S. C. thence to Edgfield, where he faithfully served his country in her greatest need during the last war. He removed to Alabama in 1818, and has since occupied several important offices in the Militia of this State, all of which he discharged with honor to himself, and advantage to his adopted State. But his virtues shone most in private life. Strictly honest, modest and unassuming, he some how captivated all who came within his circle. He was in fact the good man, and it is believed he had not an enemy on earth.

His flesh shall slumber under ground,
'Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,
Then burst the bonds in sweet surprise,
And in God's glorious image rise.

(Communicated.)

SALE.

ON the 23d of October next, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidders, on a credit of 12 months, at the house of James M. Mitchell, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, to-wit: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils—about seventy head of Hogs—three head of Cattle—one Horse—one Wagon—a quantity of good Wheat—about five hundred bushels of Corn, as well as many other articles not mentioned.

Bond with approved security will be required in every instance.

E. L. WOODWARD, Administrator.

Sept. 20, 1838.—td.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is known I never sold on a credit. I hope those concerned will avail themselves of this notice; if they do not, they may expect to pay cost, and that in short order.

JAMES BLACK.

Sept. 26, 1838.—3r.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Orphans Court.

BENTON COUNTY, } Sept. 2d, 1838.

TAKEN up and posted by Alexander Jordan, living on Jordan Creek, one boy named, 20 years old, s. w. white, on his back and sides, 14 hands high, 5 ft. in the 2 ft. ear and head with the figure 8 on his right shoulder—appeared in court dollars. Sept. 12th, 1838.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

September 27, 1838.—3r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Arnold, by note or account (due) are invited to come forward and pay the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. MOORE, Recv.

Sept. 20, 1838.—2r.

LOST.

ALL persons are hereby forwarded from the following for a certain note for seventy-five dollars, executed to Wm. H. Bell by Jesse Durin, David Connor security, some time about the 1st of March, 1837, and due first of June following.

WM. H. BELL.

Sept. 20, 1838.—2r.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, by REV. DAVID BRYAN.

For Sale at this Office.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that the undersigned has obtained a copy right for a work entitled, "Lecture on Phrenology, with a treatise on the Intellectual Organs, relative to size location, &c. with an abridged sketch of the prominent characteristics of some distinguished individuals, among which are Washington, Franklin, Burns of Scotland, and Black Hawk, the celebrated Indian Warrior." JAMES H. GEORGE, Professor of Phrenology.

Sept. 20, 1838.—4r.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGhee.

Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

MILLER & HURD.

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c.

Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only.

M. D. SIMMONS is our Authorised Agent in East Wetumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

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Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave



POETRY.

BURIAL OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY JOHN P. DILLON.

Where shall the dead, and beautiful sleep?
In the vale where the willow and cypress weep;
Where the wind of the West breathes its softest sigh,
Where the silver stream is flowing nigh,
And pure, clear drops of its rising spray
Glitter like gems in the bright moon's rays—
Where the sun's warm smile may never dispel
Night's tears o'er the form we loved so well.
In the vale where the sparkling waters flow;
Where the fairest, earliest violets grow;
Where the sky and the earth are softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there!

Where shall the dead, and beautiful sleep?
Where wild flowers bloom in the valley deep;
Where the sweet robes of spring may softly rest,
In purity over the sleeper's breast:
Where is heard the voice of the sinless dove,
Breathing notes of deep and undying love;
Where no column proud in the sun may glow,
To mock the heart that is resting below;
Where pure hearts are sleeping, forever blest;
Where wandering Perils love to rest;
Where the sky and the earth are softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there!

THE DISMISSED.

BY GEORGE P. NORRIS.

The wing of my spirit is broken,
My day-star of hope has declined;
For a month not a word have I spoken,
That's either polite or refined.

The mind's like a sky in bad weather,
When mist-clouds around us are curled;
And, viewing myself altogether,
I'm the veriest wretch in the world.

I wander about like a vagrant,
I spend half my days in the street;
My conduct's improper and flagrant,
For I quarrel with all that I meet.

My dress too, is wholly neglected,
My hat I pull over my brow;
And I look like a fellow suspected,
Of wishing to kick up a row.

At home I'm an object of horror,
To boarder, and waiter, and maid;
But my land-lady views me with sorrow,
When she thinks of the bill that's unpaid.

Abroad my acquaintances flout me,
The ladies cry "bless us look there,"
And the little boys cluster about me,
And sensible citizens stare!

One says "he's a victim to cupid,"
Another, "his conduct's too bad,"
A third "he is awfully stupid,"
A fourth "he is perfectly mad."

And then I am watched like a bandit,
My friends with me all are at strife—
By heaven no longer I'll stand it,
But quick put an end to my life!

The thought of the means—yet I shudder,
At dagger, or rats-bane, or rope;
At drawing with lancets my blood, or
At razor without any soap.

Suppose I should fall in a duel,
And thus leave the stage with eclat;
But to die with a bullet is cruel,
Besides it is breaking the law.

Yet one way remains—to the river,
I'll fly from the goadings of care;
But drown! oh the thought makes me shudder,
A terrible death I declare.

Ah no! I'll once more see my Kitty,
And parry her cruel disdain;
Beseech her to take me in pity,
And never dismiss me again.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

I trust the reader will not persevere, without interest, some details concerning the origin & character of the Pacha of Egypt, which were communicated to me by a French general officer, to whom the Egyptian army was indebted for the excellent organization which rendered it so formidable to the Ottoman empire.

Mehemet-Ali is a man of great capacity; he has effected a prodigious advance in the civilization of the East. An inquiry into the origin of a man, who without instruction, and by the sole power of his own talents, has made himself the independent sovereign—indeed, at least in fact, of an immense country, cannot fail to be interesting.

At the period of the campaign in Egypt, 1798, Mehemet-Ali was nothing but a brave and enterprising contrabandist. He had already inflicted incalculable losses upon the government, which, despairing of becoming master of his person, offered him a pardon, and a rank equivalent to that of a French *chef-de-bataillon*, (the title of this grade signifies, in the language of Egypt, the commander of a thousand men) if he would unite himself with his band to the troops sent against the French army.

Mehemet-Ali accepted the offer. His successes were but feeble, but he knew how to profit by them—he perfectly understood the fabrication of bullets; and it was not long before he succeeded in creating himself a party: Egypt having been evacuated by the French army, Mehemet-Ali labored still more actively in the execution of the great project which he had conceived; and one day having cut off the heads of three Pachas, and strangled two others, he proclaimed himself Pacha of Egypt, uniting under his authority the different governments, of which he made himself the heir, by putting to death their rightful rulers.

The Porte did not hesitate to confirm him in the dignity which he had conferred upon himself. The tribute is the great question for the Porte in affairs of this sort; and it generally shows itself but little disposed to disturb any enterprising individual, who may thus possess himself of power, especially at five hundred leagues from the metropolis, provided he sends a supply of presents, and promises to pay the regular tribute. Mehemet-Ali paid it regularly for several years, though I believe he is just now somewhat in arrears.

When Mehemet-Ali made himself Pacha of Egypt he could neither read nor write. In Egypt and Turkey a man of elevated dignity does not find it absolutely necessary to know how to write, but he ought to know how to read. Mehemet-Ali perceived this necessity on discovering that his secretaries had frequently misread the *fermans* or

despatches which they submitted to him. He accordingly determined to learn to read, but he was anxious to do so in secret.

One morning he was informed that a vessel, bearing the imperial flag of Morocco, was signaled at the entrance of the port of Alexandria. He ascertained that this vessel had been freighted for a son and a daughter of the Emperor, of Morocco, who were going on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He invited them to repose from the fatigues of their voyage—the Prince in his palace, and the Princess in his harem—promising to treat them with a hospitality worthy of their rank.

A few days afterwards the imperial Prince was enabled to continue his voyage; but the Princess remained voluntarily in the harem at Alexandria, and became one of the four legitimate wives of Mehemet-Ali. The Pacha of Egypt had four harems, and eight hundred wives; and in each harem he had a legitimate wife.

The Princess of Morocco was extremely well educated; she knew how to read, and became the instructor of Mehemet-Ali; and when the education of the Vice Roy was completed, his secretaries learnt, in undergoing the punishment which he inflicted on them, that their master was no longer content to be deceived.

There are few men, even in Europe, who have more extended, or accurate information, than the Pacha of Egypt, on the subject of agriculture, navigation, and commerce. Heretofore the necessity of securing his conquests, and of establishing definitely his independence, has compelled him to impose enormous charges on his subjects; but his immense works will survive him, and Egypt will be indebted to him, at a future and not very distant period, for an incalculable increase of her riches, and a civilization which he invites by all the means in his power. The description of Solomon-Bay was a severe loss to him. Solomon would have been a remarkable man in Europe. He spoke French, German, English, and Italian with equal facility; and he had made himself well acquainted with the exact sciences. It was never certainly known to what cause to attribute the discontent which induced him to abandon the cause of the Pacha of Egypt for that of Mahmoud. Mahmoud himself looked with distrust upon this desertion; and Solomon, whose death was announced a few months after he quitted the service of the Pacha, it was said, was poisoned by order of the Sultan. He had a brother among the young Egyptians entrusted to the care of Jomard.

Mehemet-Ali is admirably seconded by his son Ibrahim, a General endowed with great military talents, but whose excellent qualities have been dimmed by the most frightful cruelty. Ibrahim does not send to the executioner those who displease him—he puts them to death himself. He has never failed in devotion to his father, though he has not always approved his political ideas; however, he more recently has altered his opinions, and surrendered himself up entirely to a system which he promises to continue.

The Pacha of Egypt has a buffoon of the name of Mustapha. This creature is not without wit. He unites with his functions of regular buffoon, those attached to one of the great dignitaries of the Palace. Mustapha enjoys much favor; but with oriental Princes the most extraordinary regard does not always prevent exposure to very disagreeable caprices.

"Mustapha," said Mehemet-Ali, one day to his buffoon, "let us play a game of checks."
"I am at the service of your highness."
"What I desire that you should lose."
"Then I will lose."
"What shall we play for?"
"Whatever your highness may please."
"Then we will play—you will lose; and, if you do, I will have you thrown into a well."
"I will play—I will lose, and if your highness wishes to have me thrown into a well, I will be thrown—you are master."

The game was played, the buffoon lost, and the Pacha ordered him; accordingly, to be thrown into a well, which was done. He was immediately drawn out, and brought back, wet through and through, to the presence of his master, who gave him the magnificent chachemire which he wore round his own waist to wipe himself with.

No avocation in life is more respectable and useful than that of the farmer. The time has gone by when "contempt is cast upon the husbandman." Agriculture as a science is becoming more important, and more honorable. It is the noblest for it is "the natural employment of man." The intelligent and independent farmer is ever respected; he holds an important and responsible place in society. Upon him devolve many duties; upon him rest many obligations. In him we look for examples in patriotism, virtue and intelligence. Living not in the "hum of cities," where he would be continually in the whirlpool of political and other excitement, he can examine questions of a moral, religious and political nature with a cool head, a calm mind, and an unbiased judgment. To him we look for correct opinions, and in him we should ever find a safe counsellor and a correct adviser.

Our farmers should cultivate their minds and their hearts as well as their fields. They can gain as rich rewards in the mental, as they can reap profitable harvests in the natural world. Without learning, a man cannot be a first rate farmer. Without intelligence he cannot discharge in proper manner the duties of a citizen. Agriculture is a science that requires experience and study. Men must be educated to be farmers, as well as to be lawyers or doctors. And there are thousands of young men who are in stores and offices, who should go into agricultural pursuits. It would be better for them, better for the country. And who would not rather be an independent farmer, than a small shopkeeper, or a fourth rate lawyer or doctor? Who would not rather be first in a useful employment, than to be a titman in one which the world calls honorable? Let young men seek for land rather than situations "in the cotton trade and sugar line."—*Buckeye Ploughman.*

Bees are among the most profitable appendages to a farm house, or any other sort of house. They toil with unremitting industry, asking nothing but a full sweep of the wing and no monopoly. Every man, whether in town or country, can keep bees to decided advantage. Dr. Smith of Boston has an apiary on his house-top, from whence his little winged laborers traverse the air eight

or ten miles in search of food. What a delicious banquet they afford from the rich nectar gathered.

Nothing like pure honey in the comb, except, as the ancients used to say, the "dew distilled from maiden lips." Its golden hue, unctious consistency, and the way in which it elaborates itself over a fastidious palate—how delicious! Strange it is that any man possessing a homestead can forego the pleasures of a bee-hive. Not merely the sweets it affords to sour dispositions and acrid tempers, but the pattern to diligence they exhibit, is worth not a little as a stimulus to all to be frugal and industrious. Let every one keep a bee-hive.—*Northampton Courier.*

SAVING TROUBLE.—A New Hampshire farmer, going to a parish meeting, met the clergyman, and told him they were going to raise his salary. (which was a very mean one,) to which he drily said, "I beg you wouldn't; I find it is so hard to get the little you vote, that if you vote, any more, I am afraid I shall have no time to do anything else."

ON CONTENTMENT WITH LITTLE.—In reference to happiness, man only has what he can use. If he possess a thousand pounds which he can use, it matters not as to the benefit he derives from it, whether it be in his cellar, or in the bowls of the earth. When his wants are supplied, all that remains is his only to keep, or to give away, but not to enjoy. What is more than serviceable, is superfluous and needless; and the man is only rich in fancy. Nature is satisfied with little; it is vanity, it is avarice, it is luxury, it is independence, is the "god of this world," that urges us to demand more.

Look out—Look out.—As a canal boat was to pass under a bridge the captain gave the usual warning—look out! when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin, obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received a severe thump by coming in contact with a pillar of the bridge. He drew it back in a great rage and exclaimed, "These dam Americans, say look out when they means look in!"

The following Patriotic toast offered by a certain Mr. Felix O'Neil, at a public dinner given in Wheeling, on the 4th of July, is a specimen of a toast that should be remembered in all times:

"The memory of the man.
That owned the land,
That raised the corn,
That fed the goose,
That bore the quill
That made the pen
That wrote the Declaration of Independence."

From the Sentinel.
Mr. Editor: You will please copy the following resolves, from the N. Carolina Standard:

Resolved. That old Toryism, middle-aged Federalism and young Whigism are all the same isms, father, son and grandson.

Resolved. That young Whigism is old Toryism, trying to hide its cloven foot, but Nick Biddle's shin-plasters don't reach down to the ankle.

Cure for the Diarrhea.—The following is said to be a certain cure for the Diarrhea. It should be cut out and preserved:

Parch half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown; boil it down as is usually done, eat it slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhoea in a few hours.

CISRO.

The Best Son of Eclipse,
FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the fall season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and will be let to mares at \$20 the season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares, shall have them at fifteen dollars, payable within the season, and if the mare shall not prove with foal the fall season, shall have the spring season gratis. The season to commence on the 10th September and expire on the 10th December. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsher Tonson, grand dam by Sotoros.
This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsher Tonson, her dam by Sotoros. Given under my hand.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.
I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tonson, dam by Sotoros.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON.
We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON, RICHARD SINGLETON.
September 6, 1838.—St.

JOB PRINTING.
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE Stage Line from Jacksonville to Rome, Ga. is offered for sale, horses excepted. Possession will be given the first of November. I would also sell my house and lot in Jacksonville at a reduced price, as I design removing to the country. Persons wishing to settle in town can get a bargain in the above purchases by applying soon. Sept. 20, 1838.—St. JOHN SCHENCK.

E. T. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been given to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of St. Clair county, on the 30th day of June last, on the Estate of Andrew Mayes deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred payment.
August 23d 1838.—St. MOSES DEAN, Adm.

SHERIFF SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the Town of Wedowee Randolph county Ala., on the first Monday in October next, within the usual hours of sale, the following property viz., the North East quarter, of section thirteen, township seventeen, range nine. The west half of the southeast quarter; and east half of the southwest quarter, of section twelve, township seventeen and range nine, east in the Coosa land District. Levied on as the property of John Gooden, to satisfy two fi fa one in favor of Walker Reynolds, and one in favor of David Gordon.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.
By his deputy, H. W. HARRIS.
Aug. 23, 1838.—no. 85.—St.

JOHN COCHRAN,

AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will, attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.
Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—St.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at Smith's Hotel.
May 3, 1838.—St. SAMUEL ALLEN.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of which are Canned Hams. One hundred Sacks of prime COFFEE. Seven Hogsheads of N. Orleans Sugar. 30 Bls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7 Bls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of feathers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin. We have a fine assortment of **DRY GOODS**, all of which we are determined to sell low for Cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Tennessee Castings.
Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—St. HUGH HENRY & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, before their accounts are given out for collection. Money I want, money I must have and money I will have.
JAMES D. JUSTICE.
August 16th 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

J. FOSTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.
Aug. 2, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the following Executions, and order of sale. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first day of October next, the following Lots or parts of land viz: The N. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of section 21; and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 28. And the S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same, all in Township 13, and Range 6 in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of James Wessen, at the instance of Everett Saffield.

Also three lots lying, and situated in the Town of White Plains, as the property of Jacob Neman and Wm. Smith, and Charles Black, at the instance of Elijah Allen and Allen Andrews, and James Dukes.
WM. OREAR, Sheriff.
September 6, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for notes given by the subscriber payable to J. M. Atwood for fifteen hundred dollars, to the best of my knowledge due sometime in February last. As I have sufficient offsets against said note, I forbear all persons from trading for it.
PHILIP SPAN.
September 6, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, P. Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
December 21, 1837.—St.

To Planters and Merchants.
S. & J. LEEPER
HAVING Leased for a term of years, the house corner; propose to store Cotton, Rice and other goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also, keep a stock of Groceries on hand.
August 30th, 1838.—m6m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Orphans Court.
BENTON COUNTY, } Sept. 3d, 1838.
THIS Day came Washington Williams administrator of the estate of Franklin Williams deceased, and made application to the Court for a final settlement on the Estate aforesaid. It is therefore Ordered by the Court that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican to all persons whom it may concern to be and appear at the Clerk's office in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in November next to show cause if any they have why, said settlement should not be made.
(COPY TEST.) M. M. HOUSTON clk. c.
Sept. 13th 1838.—St.

To Printers And Publishers.
THE Subscribers have just completed their Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, and the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, Nos. 1 and 2;
Agate, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Agate on Nonpareil body;
Nonpareil, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Minionette, Nos. 1 and 2;
Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Minion on Brevier body;
Brevier on Minion body;
Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Brevier on Brevier body;
Brevier on Long Primer body;
Burgois on Brevier body;
Burgois on Long Primer body;
Long Primer, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Long Primer on Small Pica body;
Small Pica, Nos. 1 and 2;
Pica on Small Pica body;
Pica, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Pica on English body;
English, Nos. 1 and 2;
Great Primer, Paragon, Double English;
Double Paragon, Cannon;
Five Line Pica to Twenty;
Eight Line Pica, Gothic Condensed to 25;
Seven Line and Ten Line Pica Ornamental;
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 Lines Pica Shaded;
8, 10, 15 and 16 Lines Antique Shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers from pearl to seven lines pica, which are not to be found in any other specimen, a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two thousand metal ornaments; brass rule, leads of various thickness; astronomical and physical signs; metal and brass dashes, from 3 to 30 cms long; great primer and double pica script on inclined bodies; diamond and antique metal of various kinds; antique light and heavy face two line letter; full face roman and italic nonpareil minion, brevier, long primer and other black nonpareil, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accessories furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice of as good quality as on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CORNER OF NASSAU AND ANN STREETS, NEW YORK.
Sept. 1, 1838.

Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canada, who will copy the above advertisement three times and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bills in type.

The thorough bred James Stallion BILLY BARLOW.

WILL commence his Fall Season at my Stable one mile south of Alexandria, Ala. on the 10th of September, 1838, at \$15 the season, paid at the expiration of the season, \$10 the single visit, paid at the time of service, \$20 to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or the mare part with, which forfeits the insurance. All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen. The season will end the 10th of November, 1838.

BILLY BARLOW, is a beautiful sorrel, 4 years old last June, was got by E. W. Moore's noted horse Brimmer, he by Col. Brimtain's celebrated quarter horse Old Brimtain, who was bred by Eben. Bess of Kentucky, well known to all the sporting world. His grand dam on his sire's side was Ewell Moore's old Bay race mare, well known as the bring nag of Tennessee, she by old Bucy of West Tennessee, and her dam by General Martin's Nestor and her dam by General Martin's Nestor and her dam by General Martin's Nestor and her dam by General Martin's Nestor.

Also three lots lying, and situated in the Town of White Plains, as the property of Jacob Neman and Wm. Smith, and Charles Black, at the instance of Elijah Allen and Allen Andrews, and James Dukes.
WM. OREAR, Sheriff.
September 6, 1838.—St.

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PHILIP SPAN.
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